

## CHAPTER XVI

## PRICE AND COMMODITY CONTROL

Wartime price and commodity control in China may be roughly divided into four stages. The first stage covered the period from the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese war in July, 1937, until January, 1938, when the Ministry of Economic Affairs was inaugurated. The second stage extended from February, 1938, to November, 1939, when the Government began to control the production and supply of important commodities. The third stage began in December, 1939, three months after the beginning of the European war, and ended in June, 1941, when the Government adopted stricter food control measures. The fourth stage commenced with July, 1941.

Commodity prices have been rising ever since the war broke out in 1937, especially after the Chinese abandoned Ichang in June, 1940. Government measures for the control of the supply and prices of commodities have undergone numerous changes, climaxed with the enforcement on May 5, 1942, of the *National General Mobilization Act* and its by-laws, when all materials relating to national defense and the people's livelihood were put under strict government control.

## THE RISE OF COMMODITY PRICES

The rise of commodity prices in wartime

TABLE 1.—PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE OF INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN FOUR CITIES FROM JULY, 1937, TO FEBRUARY, 1938

	Chungking	Shanghai	Wuchow	Foochow
Total increase	20.6	9.7	3.0	2.8
Average monthly increase	2.6	1.2	0.4	0.3

II. From March, 1938, to December, 1938. In this period, the prices of ordinary commodities rose violently, but those of agricultural products decreased. Due to activities in the

China has been parallel with the change of the war situation. It may be divided into six periods. They are:

I. From July, 1937 to February, 1938. In this period, the prices of commodities for both export and import fluctuated with but slight increases. The Government adopted measures for the control of the financial market as the seacoast was blockaded by the enemy and the Chinese foreign trade suffered a serious setback, resulting in the sudden disruption of both export and import. The Ministry of Finance promulgated the *Regulations Governing Financial Stabilization in Time of Emergency* on August 15, 1937, two days after fighting began in the Shanghai area, for the purpose of arresting the outflow of capital and stabilizing the circulation of money. Commodity prices rose only slightly despite the fall of Shanghai and Nanking. In some places prices even dropped. In Shanghai, for instance, index numbers of commodity prices decreased from 114.2 in December, 1937, to 112.8 in January, 1938. In Foochow, they decreased from 118.9 in September, 1937, to 104.8 in February, 1938. The base number of these indexes was 100 in January-June, 1937.

The following table shows the fluctuation of prices in the first period:

black market of foreign exchange following the establishment of puppet banks in North China, commodity prices increased from 15 per cent in February to 40 per cent in December. The increase may be seen in the following table:

TABLE 2.—PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE OF INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN FOUR CITIES FROM JULY, 1938, TO FEBRUARY, 1938

	Chungking	Shanghai	Wuchow	Foochow
Total increase	37.6	20.3	14.9	15.3
Average monthly increase	3.4	1.9	1.4	1.4

Despite the enemy's intensified blockade, the amount of goods imported through Hongkong and Canton was still considerable. But the prices of agricultural products sharply decreased, bearing

some effect on the agricultural production in the interior and reducing the farmer's purchasing power. The decrease of the prices of rice, wheat and soy beans in Chungking may be described as follows:

TABLE 3.—THE WHOLESALE PRICES OF RICE, WHEAT AND SOY BEAN IN CHUNGKING

	March, 1937	June, 1937	September, 1937	December, 1937	March, 1938	June, 1938	September, 1938	December, 1938
Rice	13.30	13.30	11.37	11.07	11.67	11.40	8.90	8.60
Wheat	9.17	8.95	7.27	7.30	7.53	6.47	4.80	6.50
Soy beans	9.27	9.35	9.52	7.10	8.33	7.23	7.30	8.73

On October 6, 1938, the National Government promulgated the *Regulations Governing the Control of Agricultural, Mining, Industrial and Commercial Enterprises*, empowering the Ministry of Economic Affairs to fix an appropriate standard for the control of specified enterprises and commodities in accordance with the selling prices and legitimate profit. On October 9, a Price Valuation Committee was formed in Chungking indicating that the Government had been paying due attention to the rising commodities prices.

III. From January, 1939, to September, 1939. In this period, commodity prices rose swiftly due to the loss of

Canton and Hankow in the previous year. The Canton-Hankow railway lost its function of transporting export and import goods, while shipping along the Yangtze river was rendered more difficult than before. Both international and inland transportation began to rely entirely on airplanes, trucks, junks, human and animal power. Not only did transportation rates increase, but also the quantity transported was considerably reduced. The result was a further rise of commodity prices. Due to repeated bumper crops, however, the prices of agricultural products continued to slump and consequently the farmers' purchasing power became lower and lower. The following statistics show such tendency:

TABLE 4.—THE FARMER'S PURCHASING POWER IN FIVE LOCALITIES IN 1939 (1937=100)

	Jungchang, Szechwan	Hengyang, Hunan	Lintao, Kansu	Junghsien, Kwangsi	Wuchuan, Kweichow
1938	91	76	91	107	77
March, 1939	60	76	91	134	75
June, 1939	54	77	85	104	81
September, 1939	49	73	61	68	82
December, 1939	53	65	59	73	68

During the period, the basic policy relating to price and commodity control was to promote production. The Agricultural Production Promotion Commission of the Executive Yuan was very active, while the Ministry of Economic Affairs exerted much effort to removing factories from coastal regions and reopening them in the interior.

The *Regulations Governing the Valuation of Commodities and the Suppression of*

*Speculation and Manipulation in Time of Emergency* were promulgated in February, 1938. With these regulations as a basis committees on the valuation of the price of commodities were formed by the Government as a measure to check the rising commodity prices.

The price fluctuation in this period may be seen in the following figures:

TABLE 5.—PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE OF INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN FOUR CITIES FROM DECEMBER, 1938, TO SEPTEMBER, 1938

	Chungking	Shanghai	Wuchow	Foochow
Total increase	66.0	90.9	49.0	52.6
Average monthly increase	6.6	9.0	4.9	5.3



IV. From October, 1939, to June, 1940. In this period, food prices soared and other commodity prices rose with unabated speed. The Government concentrated its efforts on regulating the prices.

Shortly after the outbreak of the European war in September, 1939, the rate of foreign exchange of the Chinese

dollar was increased, resulting in a temporary stability of the price situation. The prices continued to rise only a few weeks afterwards, however, due to the further disruption of foreign trade and the increase of prices in foreign countries.

The price level in this period was as follows:

**TABLE 6.—PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE OF INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN FOUR CITIES FROM OCTOBER, 1939, TO JUNE, 1940**

	Chungking	Shanghai	Wuchow	Foochow
Total increase	95.6	65.9	101.8	99.9
Average monthly increase	10.6	7.3	11.3	11.1

The rise of food prices began to have far-reaching effects on the people's livelihood. The following statistics show the rise of food prices in this period:

**TABLE 7.—THE RISE OF FOOD PRICES**  
(Unit: dollars per picul)

	Chengtu	Chungking	Kweiyang	Kweilin	Lanchow
<b>Rice</b>					
October, 1939	15.94	12.58	31.30	32.23	35.00
January, 1940	20.88	12.19	48.70	31.90	40.00
April, 1940	28.36	23.23	66.00	...	35.00
July, 1940	41.25	50.67	86.30	...	40.00
<b>Wheat</b>					
October, 1939	10.50	9.73	49.30	30.83	20.00
January, 1940	17.50	12.59	50.00	35.12	22.25
April, 1939	26.32	16.76	62.70	...	20.00
July, 1940	35.00	35.40	68.30	...	23.33
<b>Wheat Flour</b>					
October, 1939	17.20	15.87	42.00	35.62	42.05
January, 1940	20.80	19.34	41.00	42.46	52.84
April, 1940	30.00	26.96	60.00	...	54.55
July, 1940	46.00	56.82	73.00	...	50.75

The important measures adopted by the Ministry of Economic Affairs relating to price and commodity control in this period can be seen in the promulgation of the *Regulations Governing the Suppression of Profiteering in Daily Necessities* and the *Regulations Governing the Purchase and Sale of Daily Necessities at Equitable Prices* on December 5, 1939.

V. From July, 1940, to May, 1941. In this period, the cost of living rose sharply and the Government began to adopt food control measures.

The violent increase of food prices in this period was partly due to comparatively poor harvests in 1940 and partly

due to speculation and manipulation of foodstuffs by unscrupulous merchants.

After the fall of Ichang in June, 1940, the transportation of rice from Hunan became difficult, causing further increase of food prices. The rise of the cost of living is usually slower than the rise of commodity prices. But in this period, the rise of the living cost was even quicker than the rise of commodity prices; hence, the consumers, especially those with limited incomes, suffered the most.

The closure of the Burma road and the Japanese military occupation of northern Indo-China in the autumn of

1940 caused further rise of commodity prices in China. The loss of Shaohing, Ningpo and Foochow in April, 1941, rendered domestic trade increasingly

difficult. The supply of cotton yarn and piece goods became scarce. The price index numbers rose as shown in the following table:

**TABLE 8.—PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE OF INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN FOUR CITIES FROM JUNE, 1940, TO MAY, 1941**

	Chungking	Shanghai	Wuchow	Foochow
Total increase	142.6	68.6	114.6	153.6
Average monthly increase	11.9	5.7	9.5	12.8

(\*Statistics of Foochow ended in April, 1941.)

The measures that the Government took in this period centered around food control and the regulation of food prices. The inauguration of the National Food Administration marked the Government's determination to check profiteering and speculation in foodstuffs.

The formation of the Economic Council under the Executive Yuan in February, 1941, as the highest organ for the control of prices and commodities indicated that the Government was undertaking a wholesale program for wartime economic control.

VI. From June, 1941 to the present: In this period, the Government has been strengthening measures for the control of every important material for the use of national defense and the stabilization of the people's livelihood.

The stabilization of food prices since June, 1941, is chiefly due to the thorough-going readjustment of food control and administration following the establishment of the Ministry of Food. The bumper harvest of 1941 was another important factor. The Third National Financial Conference held in June, 1941, adopted a resolution to enforce the collection of land tax in kind which, together with the compulsory purchase of foodstuffs from landowners by the Government, ensures the supply of army rations and food for civilian consumption.

The outbreak of the Pacific War in December, 1941, turned the situation in favor of China, but caused another jump of commodity prices.

Shortly before the outbreak of the Pacific War, the Economic Council of the Executive Yuan adopted a set of regulations governing price stabilization. With these as a basis, the Government established the Commodity Administration under the Ministry of Economic Affairs for the coordination of price and

commodity control as a step to meet the pressing situation after the loss of Hongkong as an outlet of China's foreign trade and the spreading of the war to the southern Pacific. The enforcement of the *National General Mobilization Act* in May and the reorganization of the Economic Council into the National General Mobilization Council brought the entire nation under full mobilization, marking the intensified effort of the Government to control price fluctuations and the supply of important commodities for both military and non-military purposes.

#### CONTROL MEASURES

Price and commodity control in wartime China are confined to four main fields: (1) control of national defense materials, (2) control of goods for export, (3) control of daily necessities, and (4) food control.

Government organs in charge of price and commodity control are as follows:

- (1) The Ministry of Finance: (a) The Foreign Trade Commission. Under the Commission are the China National Tea Corporation, the Foo Shing Trading Corporation, the Universal Trading Corporation and other organs. (b) The Salt Administration and its subsidiary organs. (c) Tobacco, sugar and match monopoly administrations and their subsidiary organs.

- (2) The Ministry of Economic Affairs: (a) The National Resources Commission. Under the Commission are the Tungsten Control Administration, the Antimony Control Administration, the Szechwan-Sikang Copper Control Administration, the Tin Control Administration, the Mercury Control Administration, and a number of other industrial and mining units.



(b) The Industrial and Mining Adjustment Administration (c) the Commodity Administration. Under the Administration are the Agricultural Credit Administration, the Bureau for the Purchase and Sale at Equitable Prices, the Coal Control Administration, and Vegetable Oil Control Administration. The Commodity Administration was dissolved in December, 1942. Its functions were taken over separately by the Ministries of Finance and Economic Affairs.

(3) The Ministry of Food: (a) Provincial and municipal food administrations and food administrative departments of *hsien* governments. (b) Other subsidiary organs.

(4) The Transportation Control Administration of the National Military Council.

In charge of the planning and co-ordination of price and commodity control, aside from other affairs it undertakes, is the National General Mobilization Council, reorganized in May, 1942, from the Economic Council of the Executive Yuan after the enforcement of the *National General Mobilization Act*.

The following is a review of the four stages of price and commodity control in the past five years:

I. From July, 1937, to January, 1938. In this period, the Government devoted its entire effort to the readjustment of the production and supply of commodities to cope with the changed situation as a result of the outbreak of the war.

Based on the *Fundamentals Governing the Increase of Production and the Readjustment of Trade*, the National Military Council in September, 1937, established three commissions for the control of agricultural products, industry and mining, and trade. The purposes of creating these commissions were: (1) To avoid the interruption of agricultural, mining, industrial and commercial enterprises as a result of the spread of hostilities; (2) to avoid financial difficulties facing these enterprises; (3) to avoid transportation difficulties, and (4) to avoid unnecessary losses.

Perhaps the most important measure that the Government adopted in this period was the removal of factories from the war areas to the interior, thus greatly

increasing the productive power of the interior. With government assistance, more than 450 industrial plants have been moved to southwestern and northwestern provinces.

On December 22, 1937, the National Government promulgated the *War-time Regulations Governing the Control of Agricultural, Mining, Industrial and Commercial Enterprises*, which empowered the National Military Council to control all economic affairs. The regulations were later revised into the *Regulations Governing the Control of Agricultural, Mining, Industrial and Commercial Enterprises in Time of Emergency*, promulgated in October, 1938. The Ministry of Economic Affairs was inaugurated in January, 1938, and since then it has been responsible for the enforcement of these regulations which stipulate:

(1) That the Ministry of Economic Affairs may exercise control over all industrial materials and the manufactures thereof.

(2) That the Ministry of Economic Affairs may fix equitable prices for the purchase and sale of all kinds of goods, and adopt measures for the readjustment of the supply and demand of commodities and the suppression of profiteering and speculation.

(3) That the Ministry of Economic Affairs may prohibit the export and import of certain commodities.

(4) That penalties may be imposed on those who violate the regulations. (See Appendix.)

II. From February, 1938, to November, 1939. In this period, the Government exercised more rigid control over the prices and supply of commodities following the creation of the Ministry of Economic Affairs. The three commissions for the readjustment of agricultural products, industry and mining, and trade were reorganized into the Agricultural Credit Administration, the Industrial and Mining Adjustment Administration, and the Foreign Trade Commission. The former two are now under the Ministry of Economic Affairs and the third is under the Ministry of Finance.

Export articles, such as tung oil, tea, hog bristles and minerals, were put under state control.

Liquid fuel and cement were also put under government control. On May 22,

1938, the Executive Yuan promulgated a set of regulations governing the control of liquid fuel, which stipulates:

(1) Registration and approval must be first gained before liquid fuel can be purchased.

(2) The Liquid Fuel Control Commission may fix the prices of all kinds of oil and may order the registration of private oil in stock.

(3) The purchase and sale of liquid fuel are to be conducted through the Liquid Fuel Control Commission.

(4) The use of alcohol and other substitutes for gasoline is to be popularized.

(5) The distribution of oil is first to meet the needs of national defense, then to meet the needs of productive enterprises, and lastly to meet general demands.

The *Regulations Governing the Control of Cement* were promulgated on May 22, 1939. The Ministries of Economic Affairs, Military Affairs and Communications jointly formed a Cement Control Commission to control the production and distribution of this construction material. This commission was dissolved in January, 1942. Its functions were taken over by the Industrial and Mining Adjustment Administration. Cement is to be first used for military and communication purposes.

In February, 1939, the *Regulations Governing the Valuation of Commodities and the Suppression of Speculation and Manipulation in Time of Emergency* were promulgated by the Executive Yuan. The main points of these regulations are:

(1) Local authorities should create commodity valuation committees to be composed of representatives of organs concerned, chambers of commerce and trade guilds.

(2) In setting commodity prices, attention should be given to the interest of both producers and consumers in accordance with the following principles:

(a) Average prices in 1936 or 1934-1936 should be taken as the standard for the valuation of those commodities whose production and transportation costs have not or only

slightly been affected by the war.

(b) Wartime production and transportation costs plus legitimate profit should be taken as the standard for the evaluation of those commodities affected by the war.

(c) Capital required for the production plus legitimate profit should be taken as the standard for the evaluation of those commodities the cost of production of which cannot be easily calculated.

(3) Penalties may be imposed on those who violate these regulations. (See Appendix.)

On May 16, 1939, the Ministry of Economic Affairs issued a circular order to local governments of various grades urging them to organize commodity valuation committees within the shortest possible time. Commodities specified for control by local valuation committees in accordance with the above-mentioned regulations were mostly daily necessities, such as food, cotton piece goods, matches and coal.

The Government adopted the *Regulations Governing the Prohibition of Enemy Goods and the Regulations Governing the Purchase and Rescue of Materials in War Area* in October, 1938. Enemy goods or goods produced in enemy-controlled regions were prohibited from import. The purchase of materials in war areas has been placed in the hands of the Foreign Trade Commission, the Industrial and Mining Adjustment Administration, the Agricultural Credit Administration, war area party and political affairs commissions, and organs concerned, with the assistance of military and administrative organs in the war areas.

III. From December, 1939, to June, 1941. This period was characterized by the adoption of the system of government purchase and sale of daily necessities at equitable prices and the strengthening of the suppression of profiteering, climaxed with the creation of the Economic Council of the Executive Yuan.

On December 5, 1939, the Ministry of Economic Affairs promulgated the *Regulations Governing the Purchase and Sale of Daily Necessities at Equitable*



*Prices and the Regulations Governing the Suppression of Profiteering in and Hoarding of Daily Necessities*, indicating that the Government had begun to take both political and economic measures in regulating commodity prices.

The main points of the *Regulations Governing the Purchase and Sale of Daily Necessities at Equitable Prices* are:

- (1) The Ministry of Economic Affairs, for the stabilization of commodity prices and meeting the people's needs, may create a bureau for the purchase and sale of daily necessities at equitable prices to take charge of matters relating to the purchase and sale of daily necessities at equitable prices in northwestern and southwestern provinces.
- (2) Daily necessities are confined to food, clothing, etc., and are to be specified by the Ministry of Economic Affairs.
- (3) The following principles are to be followed in purchasing and selling commodities at equitable prices:
  - (a) In purchasing commodities, the lowest price level should be maintained in order to protect the interest of the producers.
  - (b) In selling the goods, the highest price level should be fixed in order to protect the interest of the consumers.
  - (c) In purchasing and selling daily commodities, the Government should not compete with legitimate private enterprises and merchants.
  - (d) Stabilization of the prices and supply should be the policy of the purchase and sale operations. Violent price changes and irrational profits should be avoided.
- (4) Profits to be made out of wholesale prices of commodities should not exceed five per cent; those out of retail prices should not exceed 20 per cent.
- (5) Funds for the purchase of daily necessities by the bureau are to be appropriated by the Joint Board of the Four Government Banks. (See Appendix.)

The Bureau for the Purchase and Sale of Daily Necessities at Equitable Prices

was established on December 12, 1939. Its capital was set at \$20,000,000, while the Joint Board of the Four Government Banks extended to the Bureau a loan of \$40,000,000. The Bureau at first entrusted several organizations, such as the Agricultural Credit Administration, the Fuel Control Administration, and China Native Products, Inc., to purchase cotton, cotton yarn and piece goods, rice, coal and other daily articles. In February, 1940, sales offices were opened in Chungking. Since July, 1940, the Bureau has been engaged in purchasing through its own agents in various places, and connections have been made with all kinds of co-operative societies. Beginning from January, 1941, the Bureau has been responsible for controlling a portion of daily commodities in addition to mere purchase and sale. The first job it undertook was the registration of daily necessities in stock in Chungking and the control of cotton yarn.

The *Regulations Governing the Suppression of Profiteering* promulgated by the Ministry of Economic Affairs were later revised into the *Regulations Outlawing the Hoarding of and Profiteering in Important Daily Necessities in Time of Emergency*, enforced by order of the National Government on February 3, 1941.

These regulations provide that the Ministry of Economic Affairs may exercise control over foodstuffs, clothing, fuel and other important daily necessities. Merchants or other people engaged in profiteering and hoarding are to be punished according to law. The Ministry of Economic Affairs may order the sale of commodities in stock at equitable prices after registration and investigation concerning private goods in stock, and the amount of production and supply of commodities available.

According to these regulations, "hoarding" includes: (1) purchase and storing of the specified goods in large quantities by persons who are not merchants, or merchants who are not engaged in purchasing and selling such goods, (2) purchase and storing of such commodities by dealers for the purpose of profiteering or hoarding, and (3) purchase and storing of such commodities by agents with fictitious names without any actual buyers or sellers. Any action involving hoarding of goods, by not offering the same for sale or offering for sale at prices above the margin of authorized profit, is considered "profiteering." (See Appendix.)

In enforcing the above-mentioned regulations, chambers of commerce and trade guilds are required to assist the Government, thus necessitating the control of industrial and commercial enterprises and organizations. The Executive Yuan promulgated the *Regulations Governing the Compulsory Participation in and Restriction of Withdrawals from Trade Guilds in Time of Emergency* on October 11, 1940, and the *Regulations Governing the Control of Industrial and Commercial Enterprises and Organizations in Time of Emergency* on June 17, 1941. These Regulations stipulate that dealers engaged in essential enterprises and commodities should form trade guilds and participate in chambers of commerce, subject to the control of the Ministry of Economic Affairs. The regulations also fix the functions of the chambers of commerce and trade guilds so as to assist the Government in carrying out orders and regulations concerning price and commodity control and to direct and supervise their respective members in following and observing laws and regulations concerning the control of industrial and commercial enterprises. (See Appendix.)

During this period, the Government paid special attention to the control of iron and steel, and liquid fuel. In accordance with a set of regulations governing the control of iron and steel promulgated on January 24, 1940, the Ministry of Economic Affairs, in cooperation with the Ministry of Military Affairs organized the Iron and Steel Control Commission on February 2, 1940, to control the production, supply and prices of iron and steel. The control covers raw and refined iron and steel and the manufactures thereof as well as scrap iron. The Commission is empowered to fix prices of iron and steel in accordance with the production cost plus legitimate profit. The distribution of iron and steel is entirely under government control. Under the Commission is the Native Iron Control Administration, charged with the control of the production, transportation and supply of iron produced by native methods.

Further measures were adopted in this period for the control of oil. According to the regulations governing the control of liquid fuel, the purchase and sale, transportation and stock of oil should be registered with the Liquid Fuel Control Commission. "Private oil," which is not registered and liable to be

confiscated, includes: (1) oil purchased or sold without licence from the Liquid Fuel Control Commission, (2) oil stored without licence from the Liquid Fuel Control Commission, (3) oil transported without licence from the Liquid Fuel Control Commission, and (4) oil originally purchased for military or other legitimate uses but later resold.

Food prices began to rise in the spring of 1940 and by September the prices had reached as high as from 20 to 30 times in various localities as compared with the prices in 1937. The National Government, in August, 1940, created the National Food Administration, which was reorganized into the Ministry of Food in July, 1941. (See below, *Food Control*.)

The Executive Yuan during this period took an important step in strengthening the economic warfare in war areas. In June, 1940, economic commissions were organized in all war areas. Among other functions these commissions take charge of: (1) preventing materials from falling into enemy hands, (2) preventing the inflow of enemy goods, (3) supervising and assisting metallurgical works in the war areas, (4) suppressing the import of prohibited goods and controlling export goods, (5) promoting agricultural production and readjusting agricultural loans in war areas, (6) purchasing and transporting materials in war areas, (7) supplying the public with daily necessities, (8) supplying and storing needed raw materials, and (9) investigating and regulating commodity prices in war areas. Meanwhile, commodity control administrations have been organized in provinces in or close to war areas. Their duty is to assist in economic blockade against the enemy, and to control the production, transportation, supply and consumption of important commodities.

The organization of the Economic Council of the Executive Yuan in February, 1941, marked the progress toward the fourth stage in China's wartime commodity and price control, when the Government will have complete control over the production, transportation, supply and consumption of important commodities.

The Economic Council of the Executive Yuan was formally inaugurated on February 8, 1941, composed of the



President and Vice-President of the Executive Yuan, the Minister of Finance, the Minister of Economic Affairs, the Minister of Military Affairs, the Minister of Communications, the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, the Minister of Social Affairs, the Secretary-General and the Director of the Political Affairs Department of the Executive Yuan, the Chief of Staff and the Deputy Chief of Staff of the National Military Council, the Minister of the Board of Military Operations of the National Military Council, the Minister of the Board of Supplies and Transport of the National Military Council, the Directors of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Departments of the Generalissimo's Personal Headquarters, the Secretary-General of the Central Planning Board, the Director of the National Food Administration, the Governor and the Deputy-Governor of the Central Bank of China, the Secretary-General of the Joint Board of the Four Government Banks, the Chairman of the National Resources Commission, the Chairman of the Foreign Trade Commission, the Director of the Commissariat Administration of the Ministry of Military Affairs and the Director of the Ordnance Administration of the Ministry of Military Affairs.

The President of the Executive Yuan is the Chairman of the Economic Council under which were a secretariat and 11 departments of political affairs, food, commodity, wages, transportation, finance, trade, cooperative enterprises, investigation, economic police, and military affairs. The Council's chief task was the planning and coordination of price and commodity control for the entire nation.

IV. From July, 1941, to the Present. During this period, which began with the adjournment of the Third National Financial Conference, the Government has gained control over not only the prices, but also the production and supply of important commodities. The creation of the Commodity Administration of the Ministry of Economic Affairs in February, 1942, and the enforcement of the *National General Mobilization Act* in May, 1942, are two of the most important measures that the Government has taken since the war began. The adoption of the *Program for Strengthening Price Control* by the Tenth Plenary Session of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang in November, 1942, marked the Government's determination to eradicate speculation and profiteering.

The Eighth Plenary Session of the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee in March, 1941, and the Third National Financial Conference in June, 1941, adopted a number of resolutions relating to price and commodity control. Among them were one authorizing the Central Government to take over the collection of land tax from the local administrations and to collect it in kind and the monopoly of six important commodities, namely, salt, sugar, tobacco, matches, wine and tea.

In November, 1941, the Economic Council, now reorganized into the National General Mobilization Council, adopted the *Fundamentals Governing the Enforcement of Price Stabilization*, serving as the highest guiding principles in price and commodity control in wartime China. The full text follows:

#### FUNDAMENTALS GOVERNING THE ENFORCEMENT OF PRICE STABILIZATION

(Adopted by the Economic Council of the Executive Yuan in November, 1941.)

##### I. The Division of Power and Responsibility:

- (1) The Economic Council of the Executive Yuan shall be the highest organ for price stabilization, responsible for the planning and enforcement of all matters pertaining to price stabilization. The Ministry of Food shall be in charge of the stabilization of food prices; the Ministry of Economic Affairs in charge of the price stabilization of daily necessities and the control of industrial and mining products; the Ministry of Social Affairs in charge of the stabilization of wages and the promotion of savings; the Ministry of Communications in charge of the stabilization of transport rates of railways, waterways and stage transportation; the Transportation Control Board shall be in charge of the stabilization of highway transport rates and the tonnage of imported commodities; the Foreign Exchange Commission in charge of matters pertaining to foreign exchange and the prices of imported commodities; the Joint Board of the Four Government Banks shall be in charge of the appropriation of the price

stabilization fund; and local administrative offices in charge of the stabilization of wages and prices of retailed daily necessities.

- (2) With the cooperation of various government departments concerned, the Economic Council of the Executive Yuan shall supervise government enterprises and local administrative offices in enforcing matters pertaining to price stabilization.
- (3) The Economic Council of the Executive Yuan shall be responsible for directing, supervising and examining the various administrative and enterprise organs with regard to the execution of matters pertaining to price stabilization; for correlating, adjusting and apportioning the work of the organizations concerned; and for assisting and empowering organizations in charge of price stabilization to carry on their work.
- (4) The Economic Police under the Secretariat of the Economic Council of the Executive Yuan, while assisting in price stabilization, may exercise powers stipulated in Article XXVIII of the *Regulations Governing the Organization of the Secretariat of the Economic Council*.

##### II. The Investigation of Commodity Prices:

- (5) The Investigation Department of the Secretariat of the Economic Council, in collaboration with the Economic Police Department, shall be in charge of the investigation of commodity prices, assisted by the organizations concerned.
- (6) The investigation of commodity prices shall first begin in Chungking and its suburbs and shall be later extended to centers of production, concentration and distribution by tracing the supply routes. Organizations shall be established and personnel trained for the investigation of commodity prices in other cities and supply regions in the rear. War area economic committees and local administrative offices shall be

in charge of the investigation of commodity prices in war areas.

- (7) The scope of investigation shall cover foodstuffs, clothing, daily necessities, industrial materials, fuels, etc. Actual conditions regarding retail and wholesale prices, supply and demand, production, transportation, storage and trading of the commodities shall be investigated, and used as a basis for analyzing market conditions, forecasting price changes, and fixing standard prices for price stabilization.

##### III. The Enforcement of Control:

- (8) Whenever after analysis of investigation results, it is forecast that the price of certain commodities tends to rise, the Economic Council shall so inform organs in charge of price stabilization and ask them to adopt measures immediately to prevent such rise of prices. If the price of certain commodities is already rising, the Economic Council shall also inform and order organs in charge to adopt effective measures to check the rise so as to restore the original conditions.
- (9) Based on the analysis of investigation results, the Economic Council and competent administrative offices shall fix standard prices of important commodities as a basis for price stabilization in accordance with the production cost and legitimate profit.
- (10) The method of control shall be confined chiefly to economic force. Whenever economic force is insufficient, it shall be supplemented by political measures. Economic force shall include the use of the price stabilization fund by government enterprises established for the purpose of price stabilization, the strengthening of control and assistance to trade guilds, the purchase and sale of large quantities of commodities in order to affect market prices, and the punishment of unscrupulous merchants through economic force. Political measures shall include the



enforcement of price stabilization laws and regulations to be faithfully followed and promoted by trade guilds under the supervision of administrative offices in charge of price stabilization; and the evaluation of commodities and the fixation of a definite quantity of commodities to be supplied by the dealers so as to make prices of all commodities conform to the standard price.

#### IV. The Readjustment of Work:

- (11) The chief task of the price stabilization organs is to stabilize the supply of commodities through such methods as the wholesale supply of commodities, the wholesale purchase of commodities, the control of sources of commodities, the cooperation of import merchants and factories, the adjustment of supply and demand on the market, and the appropriate distribution and sale of commodities. As the present price stabilization organizations have not achieved this purpose, ministries in charge should map out measures for fundamental readjustments, to be submitted to and approved by the Council.
- (12) Price stabilization organs shall establish sales stations in various localities. The prices of commodities for sale should conform to the standard price policy and should be correlated with market prices in a way that this measure shall set an example in promoting price stabilization. These sales stations, at the same time, should order privately-owned firms or shops to undertake price stabilization work in order to expand the scope of the circulation of stabilized commodities.
- (13) The Joint Board of the Four Government Banks shall appropriate the price stabilization fund to meet the needs of price stabilization. Regulations governing this shall be separately enacted.
- (14) In order to meet the needs for daily necessities of those who live on salaries and wages, a network of consumers' cooperative

societies shall be established in large cities in the rear for the sale of daily necessities, and the organization of consumers' cooperative societies in public and enterprise organs shall be popularized. Price stabilization organs shall supply the daily necessities through wholesale purchase, or assist cooperative societies to purchase them collectively.

- (15) Investigations should be separately extended to all organizations producing and selling needed commodities so as to enforce the price stabilization policy.

For the control of commodities in war and occupied areas, the Executive Yuan on June 26, 1942, promulgated a set of regulations governing the purchase and rescue of commodities in war areas and foreign countries in case transportation routes should be cut. The important points of these regulations are:

- (1) The Executive Yuan may order government organs concerned to purchase or rescue commodities from occupied areas and foreign countries.
- (2) Corporations, firms, shops and individuals may purchase or rescue commodities from occupied areas and foreign countries, provided they register with the Government.
- (3) Those who purchase or rescue commodities from occupied areas and foreign countries may freely dispose of their goods, but the Government may impose restrictions upon the distribution and prices of the commodities, whenever necessary.
- (4) Legitimate profits shall be guaranteed.
- (5) Government organs in charge of transportation shall render assistance in transporting commodities purchased from occupied areas and foreign countries.
- (6) The Central Trust shall be responsible for insurance against war risks.
- (7) Taxes on such commodities may be exempted or reduced.
- (8) The Ministry of Economic Affairs, with the approval of the

Executive Yuan, shall specify the kinds of goods to be purchased or rescued.

On February 1, 1942, the Commodity Administration was formally inaugurated under the Ministry of Economic Affairs. Three existing organs, namely, the Agricultural Credit Administration, the Bureau for the Purchase and Sale of Daily Necessities at Equitable Prices, and the Fuel Control Administration, were put under the control of the new administration. Later, organs for the control of vegetable oil and paper were also created.

The Commodity Administration was dissolved in December, 1942. The Agricultural Credit Administration was reorganized into an office for the monopoly of cotton, cotton yarn, and cotton piece goods, to be placed under the Ministry of Finance. Other subsidiary organs were placed under the direct control of the Ministry of Economic Affairs.

The inauguration of the Commodity Administration was based on a resolution adopted by the Economic Council of the Executive Yuan. The said resolution authorized the establishment of an organ for the control of the prices and supply of commodities having a direct bearing on the people's livelihood except food which is now under the control of the Ministry of Food. The Commodity Administration was, therefore, created to control ordinary commodities, with the Ministry of Food responsible for food control.

The Commodity Administration was empowered to administer: (1) Matters pertaining to the supervision and adjustment of the supply and demand of commodities, (2) matters pertaining to the registration, allotment and rationing of the commodities, (3) matters pertaining to the investigation and statistics of commodities, (4) matters pertaining to the stabilization and regulation of commodity prices and the suppression of sudden price rises, (5) matters pertaining to the control of the market and the prevention of hoarding and manipulation, (6) matters pertaining to the suppression of illegitimate transaction of commodities, and (7) matters pertaining to the supply and transportation of commodities.

Aside from subsidiary organs, the Commodity Administration was composed of four departments in charge of general

affairs, supervision, finance, and control of the various assigned responsibilities.

The Executive Yuan set aside \$450,000,000 as the Price Stabilization Fund to be used by the Commodity Administration. The first two instalments, totalling \$190,000,000, were appropriated by the National Treasury before the end of June, 1942. Of the second appropriation, \$50,000,000 originally set aside for the purchase of commercial goods along the Burma road was shifted as a part of the Price Stabilization Fund following the deterioration of the war situation in Burma.

During the first eight months of 1942, the Commodity Administration succeeded in controlling almost every essential commodity, like cotton yarn and piece goods, paper and vegetable oil.

First, attention was given to the control of cotton, cotton yarn and cotton piece goods. The Commodity Administration's watchword for cotton control was "to control cotton yarn by purchasing raw cotton, to control cotton cloth by controlling cotton yarn, and to control the prices by controlling the cloth." The *Regulations Governing the Control of Cotton*, promulgated by the Ministry of Economic Affairs, provided:

- (1) That the southern part of Shensi and northern part of Szechwan should be taken as a cotton control area, where the production, trading and distribution of raw cotton should be controlled by the Agricultural Credit Administration.
- (2) That cotton mills, companies or firms, purchasing raw cotton amounting to 300 piculs or more in the controlled area, should first obtain permission from the Commodity Administration.
- (3) That the Commodity Administration shall supply raw cotton to purchasers at reasonable prices.
- (4) That the transportation of raw cotton should be put under the control of the Commodity Administration. Licences are required.
- (5) That cotton mills storing an amount of cotton not sufficient for the use of six months shall receive assistance from the Commodity Administration.



- (6) That these regulations may be applied to other regions, whenever necessary.

With \$77,000,000 appropriated from the Price Stabilization Fund, the Agricultural Credit Administration has been purchasing cotton, cotton yarn and cotton piece goods to meet both military and non-military needs. It purchases all yarn from cotton mills in Chungking. The method of mixing machine-spun and hand-spun yarns in weaving is promoted.

Fuel control is being carried on along four main lines. First, financial and technical assistance is to be extended to coal mines to increase the production

Second, the market price of coal has been put under strict control. The prices of various kinds of coal and coke as well as charcoal have been fixed by the Commodity Administration. The Fuel Control Administration has been supplying coal for both the army and the Government as well as public functionaries.

Third, the transportation of coal has been improved. The Fuel Control Administration extends loans to important coal mining companies for the improvement of transport facilities.

Fourth, fuel is handled by the Fuel Control Administration through wholesale distribution.

Vegetable oil has been placed under the control of the Vegetable Oil Control Administration, another subsidiary of the Commodity Administration. This Administration, created on July, 1942, has been purchasing rapeseeds throughout Szechwan. A total of \$12,000,000 has been spent for the purchase of 44,000 piculs of rapeseeds and 1,120 piculs of vegetable oil in Chengtu alone. The Szechwan Vegetable Oil Cracking Plant and the China Vegetable Oil Plant have supplied the Administration with definite amounts of oil every month. The Administration has also been conducting investigations regarding the production and transportation of rapeseeds.

The control of paper began in April, 1942, when the Paper Control Committee was created under the Commodity Administration. The first step this new organ adopted was to investigate the production of paper in Szechwan, which was divided into four main paper-producing regions. Financial assistance is to be given to paper mills for the purchase of raw materials, while native-made

paper has been purchased by the Administration on a large scale. By September, 1942, the Administration has bought more than 13,000 reams of paper valued at \$2,000,000. Investigations are also to be conducted regarding the consumption of paper for the purpose of controlling the distribution of supplies.

The Bureau for the Purchase and Sale of Daily Necessities at Equitable Prices has been engaged in the supply and control of daily necessities, such as cotton piece goods, coal, towels, soap, matches and candles, purchased and sold on a large scale.

For the control of the market, the Commodity Administration ordered the registration of cotton yarn in stock in leading Szechwan cities. It cooperated with other government organs in strengthening the organization of trade guilds as a step toward strict market control.

With the Ministry of Food supplying low-price rice and wheat flour to government workers, the Commodity Administration supplied other daily necessities at low prices, such as coal, cotton cloth and vegetable oil. The Executive Yuan decreed that as from June, 1942, employees in the government and Party organs in Chungking were to receive low-price daily necessities. The maximum a government employee might get was for three persons, including himself. Each person may buy 60 catties of coke or 100 catties of coal, 12 ounces of vegetable oil and a catty of salt each month in addition to two *shih chang* (10.9361 feet a *shih chang*) of cotton cloth a year. The work of securing and distributing these goods was placed in the hands of three organizations, namely, the Commodity Administration, the Salt Administration, and the National Cooperative Enterprise Administration. The commodities were to be distributed through consumers' cooperatives in the various government and Party organs.

In June, July and August, the Commodity Administration supplied government workers with 13,035 metric tons of coal and coke, 258,192 catties of vegetable oil and 264,385 *shih chang* of cotton cloth.

With the enforcement of the *National General Mobilization Act* on May 5, 1942, and the formation of the National General Mobilization Council, China has become a fully mobilized state. The purpose of the Act is to concentrate the nation's

human and material power in time of war to bolster national defense and to attain the war aims. A major part of the materials and affairs brought under government control in accordance with the Act is connected with price and commodity control.

Commodity control as provided for in the *National General Mobilization Act* may be summarized as follows:

- (1) The Government may compulsorily purchase or requisition part or all National General Mobilization materials. (Article V.)
- (2) The Government may order the producers, traders or importers of National General Mobilization materials to store a fixed amount of such materials, and the latter, without the approval of government organs concerned, shall not freely dispose of them within a specified period of time. (Article VI.)
- (3) The Government may direct, manage, restrict or ban the production, sale, use, repair, storage, consumption, removal or transfer of National General Mobilization materials. (Article VII.)
- (4) The Government may institute a system of control over the price and quantity involved in the transaction of National General Mobilization materials and the people's necessities. (Article VIII.)
- (5) The Government may encourage, restrict or prohibit the export or import of a certain commodity, and may also raise, lower or exempt export duties. (Article XIX.)
- (6) The Government may restrict the transportation and storage expenses, the insurance fees, repair fees, and rentals of National General Mobilization materials. (Article XX.)
- (7) The Government may requisition the people's land, houses and other structures, or make alterations thereon. (Article XXIV.)
- (8) The Government may regulate the distribution of farm land, the apportionment of farm labor and the relations between the landowners and tenants, and

may order the reclamation of wasteland within a specified period of time. (Article XV.)

The term "National General Mobilization materials," as mentioned in the preceding paragraphs, refers to the following items:

- (1) Military weapons, ammunition and other war equipment and supplies;
- (2) Food, fodder, clothing material, and other supplies;
- (3) Drugs, medical equipment and supplies, and other public health equipment and supplies;
- (4) Ships, vehicles, horses, and other transportation equipment and supplies;
- (5) Construction materials and building apparatus;
- (6) Electric power and fuel;
- (7) Communication equipment and supplies;
- (8) All necessary materials and machines for the manufacture, repair, apportionment, replenishment and storage of the above-listed equipment and supplies;
- (9) Any other such materials as the Government may designate.

The *Provisional Regulations Governing Penalties for Violators of the National General Mobilization Act* were promulgated on June 29, 1942, and enforced on August 1, 1942. Capital punishment or life imprisonment may be imposed on serious offenders.

The Economic Council of the Executive Yuan was reorganized in May, 1942, into the National General Mobilization Council for the enforcement of the Act. According to the *Regulations Governing the Organization of the National General Mobilization Council* the Council is empowered (1) to plan for the control and use of human and material power of the nation, (2) to examine the programs, plans, projects, laws and regulations relating to the work of the ministries and other subsidiary organs of the Executive Yuan, (3) to coordinate and adjust National General Mobilization affairs to be undertaken by the ministries and other subsidiary organs of the Executive Yuan, and (4) to coordinate matters relating to the National General Mobilization to be undertaken by organs not subordinate to the Executive Yuan.



The National General Mobilization Council is directly under the Executive Yuan, composed of the Minister of Interior, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Minister of Military Affairs, the Minister of Finance, the Minister of Economic Affairs, the Minister of Education, the Minister of Social Affairs, the Minister of Communications, the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, the Minister of Food, the Secretary-General and the Director of the Political Affairs Department of the Executive Yuan, and the Secretary-General of the Joint Board of the Four Government Banks. Among members invited by the President of the Executive Yuan to serve on the Council are the Secretary-General of the Kuomintang, the Secretary-General of the Central Planning Board, the Secretary-General of Party and Government Work Perscrutation Committee, the Director-General of Budgets, Accounts and Statistics of the National Government, the Chief and Deputy Chief of Staff of the National Military Council, the Minister of the Board of Military Operations of the National Military Council, the Minister of the Board of Supplies and Transport of the National Military Council, the Directors of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Departments of the Generalissimo's Personal Headquarters and the Director of the Transportation Control Board of the National Military Council.

There are three members on the Standing Committee of the Council. Under the Council are a Secretariat and eight departments in charge of military affairs, manpower, finance, materials, food and salt, transportation, economic police, and culture.

A special committee for the examination of commodity prices has been formed under the Council. It meets once every two weeks to discuss and decide upon matters relating to price control.

Central government organs, both civil and military, are charged with the responsibility of carrying out National General Mobilization affairs, while provincial, municipal and *hsien* governments are responsible for the enforcement of the program in their respective areas. Provincial, municipal and *hsien* mobilization committees are to be organized to coordinate the work. Private economical organizations, such as trade guilds and chambers of commerce, are required to assist in enforcing orders, laws and regulations relating to National General Mobilization.

*The Program for Strengthening Price Control* was adopted by the People's Political Council in October, 1942, and again by the Tenth Plenary Session of the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee in November. This program was prepared by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, seeing that commodity prices had been soaring with unabated speed despite continued government efforts to remedy the situation.

The full text of the *Program for Strengthening Price Control* follows:

### PROGRAM FOR STRENGTHENING PRICE CONTROL

#### A. Various Ranks of Price Control Machinery

##### I. Central Machinery:

(1) The standing committee of the National General Mobilization Council shall be temporarily designated as the highest policy-making organ for price control throughout the nation, and shall be responsible for the direction of competent organs in executing price control.

(2) The standing committee of the National General Mobilization Council shall be strengthened. The Vice-President of the Executive Yuan, the Minister of Military Affairs and Minister of Finance, the Minister of Economic Affairs, the Minister of Communications, the Minister of Food, the Minister of Social Affairs, and the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry shall all attend the standing committee meetings.

(3) The standing committee of the National General Mobilization Council shall meet once a week, to be presided over by the President of the Executive Yuan. The Vice-President of the Executive Yuan shall act for the President if the latter is not able to attend on account of business. Resolutions adopted at the meetings shall be executed by order of the Executive Yuan.

Competent authorities of related organs may be invited to attend the meetings of the standing committee whenever necessary.

##### II. Provincial Machinery:

Provincial governments shall be responsible for price control in their respective provinces. Whenever necessary, price control bureaus may be created upon the decision of the Central Government. The chairmen of the provincial governments shall be directors of such

bureaus, while deputy directors shall be appointed by the Central Government. The organization and powers of such bureaus shall be stipulated by separate regulations.

#### III. *Hsien* Machinery:

(1) *Hsien* governments shall be responsible for price control in their respective districts. Whenever necessary, the provincial government may create *hsien* price control machinery.

(2) Town and village cooperatives shall be strengthened as the basic units for the concentration and distribution of commodities.

#### IV. Municipal Machinery:

Municipal governments shall be responsible for price control in their respective municipalities. Whenever necessary, special organs in charge of price control may be created.

#### B. Guiding Principles for Price Control

##### I. The Fixing of Price Ceilings:

(1) The fixing of price ceilings shall be periodically applied to the production, wholesale and retail of selected commodities relating to military needs and the people's livelihood in interior provinces. Black market shall be suppressed. Competent authorities may purchase or sell or seize and hold the commodities if their market prices are higher than the fixed price ceilings, and may confiscate the commodities if the case is serious.

(2) The first step in fixing price ceilings shall be to concentrate efforts in the enforcement of strict price control and the fixing of price ceilings in producing and consuming centers in the different provinces. For other localities, laws and regulations relating to price control shall be promulgated and organs in charge of price control shall be ordered to enforce the measures strictly so as to lay the foundation for control throughout the nation and to avoid shortcomings in the preliminary step.

(3) Transport and wage rates at places where the fixing of price ceilings is enforced shall be restricted upon the date of the issuance of the order for price restriction.

##### II. The Control of Commodities:

(1) The production, marketing and sale of commodities selected for price restriction shall be registered and placed

under control. Whenever necessary, the various ranks of price control organs may compulsorily purchase the commodities.

(2) The Government shall encourage the merchants to rescue and purchase commodities from occupied areas, and shall guarantee them a legitimate profit on the same. The Government shall buy over the commodities and sell them if the cost and profit exceed the fixed price ceilings.

(3) Blockade along the frontlines shall be strengthened so as to prevent needed commodities from falling into the hands of the enemy and puppets.

(4) The principle for commodity control shall be that the Government directs industrial and commercial enterprises and protects legitimate interests, which in turn should abide by government control. The Government shall assist in the development of private enterprises and, whenever possible, shall not directly engage in such business.

(5) Each kind of commodity selected for price control shall be placed under the control of a specified organ. Other organs shall not intervene.

#### III. The Increase of Production:

(1) As to controlled commodities which belong to agricultural products, the Government, central as well as provincial and *hsien*, shall map out programs for increasing the production; shall direct and supervise the people, through the lower administrative units, to produce a sufficient amount of commodities in accordance with the fixed program; and shall assist in the construction of irrigation projects and technical improvement. As to industrial and mineral products, competent authorities shall fix the amount of commodities to be produced in specified periods of time on the basis of the productive capacities of the producers. The Government and financial organs shall assist in the increase of capital.

(2) Rewards shall be given to those agricultural and industrial producers who produce sufficient amounts as to meet or exceed the quota that the Government fixes, and punishment to those who do not produce sufficient amounts.

(3) As to those industries and mines of which the production should be increased in accordance with the program for control, the Government shall set aside



a large sum of money to guarantee the amount of investments from private interests in such enterprises and the legitimate profit accrued as a measure to encourage such investments.

(4) Encouragement and promotion shall be given to the development of handicrafts as a measure to increase the production of daily necessities.

(5) Provincial and *hsien* governments shall direct and supervise town and village administrators below the *hsien* administration, people's organizations and schools, and other organizations to engage in productive activities.

(6) The Government shall offer facilities and assistance in matters pertaining to raw materials, capital, labor, and transportation in the enterprises engaged in the production of the controlled commodities.

#### IV. The Restriction of Consumption :

(1) Big cities and populous towns shall gradually adopt the rationing system for the purchase of foodstuffs and other commodities with ration cards as a step toward the readjustment of the production and consumption and avoiding waste in both consumption and purchase. Even hoarding for one's own uses shall likewise be strictly suppressed.

(2) The production, transportation and sale of luxuries and unnecessary goods shall be suppressed.

(3) People shall lead a life befitting wartime, and banquets, wedding and funeral feasts, festival and New Year presents, and other activities of unnecessary spending shall be suppressed and prohibited (such as silk and cotton scrolls and curtains and feasts in wedding, funeral and birthday parties).

#### V. Improvement of Transportation :

(1) Programs for equipping trucks to use charcoal, coal and tung oil instead of gasoline shall be accelerated so as to make use of the trucks now not running.

(2) Initiation shall be directed to the people for the development of stage transportation and the utilization of animal power.

(3) Organs in charge of transportation and tax collection shall be simplified so as to reduce the difficulties in transporting commercial and rescued commodities. Extortion along the routes of transportation on the part of inspection officers shall be strictly prohibited. The

inspection offices shall assist the merchants by giving them all facilities instead of being an obstacle.

(4) Organs in charge of transportation and stage transportation in different provinces, municipalities and *hsien* shall transport goods to the fullest capacity in accordance with the fixed quantity of goods to be transported in a specified locality within a specified period of time. Local governments shall be responsible for the direction and supervision, and shall punish those who do not transport a sufficient amount of goods as specified.

#### VI. The Strengthening of Organization :

(1) Provincial and *hsien* governments should supervise the strengthening of such basic organizations as *hsiang* (or *chen*) schools, *pao* schools, co-operatives, able-bodied units and women's associations, so as to enable them to participate in the control of prices, the increase of production, and the restriction of consumption.

(2) Besides the organization of industrial, trade and professional guilds and associations in various cities and towns, purchasing and wholesale agents shall also be organized to allow only one business organization for one kind of enterprise on the market. This measure shall be applied to foodstuffs and other important farm products first.

#### VII. The Control of Currency and Credit :

(1) Measures for currency and credit control shall be strengthened; credit shall be retrenched; and the rate of interest shall be controlled so as to associate closely with the price control policy. The extension of commercial loans which are not yet placed under government control shall be strictly prohibited, and the excessive purchasing power of the public, especially in big cities, shall be absorbed so as to balance supply and demand.

(2) Savings shall be further promoted and the savings shall be used in productive enterprises so as to promote the people's interest and confidence in savings. The extent for all banks to develop their savings business shall be strictly fixed, and inspection and investigations shall be made before giving rewards or punishment. Malpractice shall be prohibited.

#### VIII. The Readjustment of Taxation :

(1) The rate of taxation for those quasi-luxuries and non-essential commodities which cannot be prohibited for the time being shall be raised as much as possible.

(2) The rate of direct taxes, such as income and wartime excessive profit taxes, shall be raised so as to help in restricting the prices.

(3) The collection of land title deeds and land value taxes shall be introduced and the rates shall be raised.

(4) New taxes of high rates shall be imposed on the children of rich landowners and merchants who escape military and labor conscription under the pretence of going to schools or other reasons.

#### IX. The Retrenchment of Budget :

(1) From now on, different organs in the central and local governments shall stabilize their budgets by using money to meet actual needs only and shall try to produce a surplus through thrift. Unlimited additional budgets shall not be allowed.

(2) Central and local governments shall abolish or amalgamate organs or matters not of urgent need after inspection and investigation. Beginning from the 32nd Year (1943), the creation of new organs shall be strictly prohibited with the only exception of those related to the stabilization of the economic foundation and price control.

(3) The number of government employees, with ministries and commissions in the Central Government and provincial governments in the provinces as units, shall be reduced, and those eliminated from the offices shall be placed to work in border regions or rural productive enterprises. Beginning from the 32nd Year, only reductions may be made, and the increase of workers shall not be allowed.

#### X. The Allotment of Big Appropriations :

(1) Besides affairs undertaken by existing organs for the enforcement of the price control policy, large appropriations shall be made as quickly as possible for the establishment of new machinery for the execution of the measure, and for compulsory purchase and assistance in the production and rescue of commodities.

(2) The amount of money for the enforcement of the price control policy shall be at least three per cent of the total expenditures in the budget of the 32nd Year.

The Tenth Plenary Session of the C.E.C. adopted the principle of using food and salt prices as a standard for the fixing of price ceilings. Prices of other commodities should be proportionally limited to the level of increase of food and salt prices.

On December 17, 1942, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, in his capacity as President of the Executive Yuan, issued a circular telegram to the Ministers of Finance, Economic Affairs, Communications, Agriculture and Forestry, Social Affairs, and Food, as well as provincial governors and municipal mayors, ordering the restriction of commodity prices, transportation charges and wages as from January 15, 1943, with those prevailing on November 30, 1942, as standards. The Generalissimo announced in his circular the adoption of a set of regulations governing the enforcement of the *Program for Strengthening Price Control*, to be put into force within ten days after the receipt of the order by the related ministers, governors and mayors as specified in the Generalissimo's message.

The full text of these regulations follows :

#### REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE PROGRAM FOR STRENGTHENING PRICE CONTROL

(Adopted on December 17, 1942)

(1) Provincial and municipal governments shall enforce the restriction of commodity prices at important markets, transportation charges, and wages, under their jurisdiction from January 15, 1943.

(2) Commodity prices at the different markets, transportation charges, and wages prevailing on November 30, 1942, shall be separately taken as standards, for the restriction, to be fixed by local governments concerned.

(3) With regard to the restriction, special attention shall be paid to the people's necessities, such as food, salt, cooking oil, cotton, cotton yarn, cotton piece goods, fuel and paper, transportation charges, and wages.

(4) Local governments concerned shall direct and supervise local trade guilds in deciding the prices of the people's necessities and other commodities in accordance with the above-mentioned time and standard so as to attain the purpose of having one price for one



kind of commodity at one time in one locality. For those commodities under the control of special organs in the Central Government, the prices shall be decided by the organs concerned in cooperation with local governments concerned.

(5) Local governments concerned, after having approved the fixed prices, shall promulgate and enforce them in the areas respectively under their jurisdiction, and immediately report such to the competent superior organs for scrutinization. For those commodities under the control of special organs in the Central Government, similar reports shall be made to the ministries concerned. The superior organs or ministries concerned may order the revision of the fixed prices if they do not correspond with the fixed standards.

(6) Companies, firms and shops, or members of trade guilds shall post the fixed prices at trading places or label them on the commodities. The prices shall not be changed unless with government approval.

(7) Black market shall be strictly prohibited after the enforcement of price restrictions. Any one violating the laws and orders or arbitrarily raising the prices shall be immediately checked by the competent authorities and court-martialled.

Effected simultaneously with the adoption of these regulations was the reorganization of the National General Mobilization Council. It now consists of five divisions instead of eight as before, in addition to a secretariat and a department for commodity control. The five departments are: finance, manpower, transportation, military affairs, and economic police.

#### FOOD CONTROL

Food has been brought under effective control since the inauguration of the Ministry of Food in July, 1941. As China is an agricultural country, she has no food problem if transportation is not difficult. Food control is, therefore, confined to market control of only a small portion of rice, wheat, wheat flour and other cereals that need be brought from the countryside to the cities for the consumption of the urban population.

The rise of food prices was first felt in the spring of 1940. Following the fall of Ichang in June, 1940, communication between Szechwan and the mid-Yangtze provinces was suddenly cut,

resulting in increasing difficulties in the transportation of food and other supplies. Over and above these facts was a short period of drought in the summer of 1940 which had the added psychological effect of arousing uneasiness among some of the people. Food prices rose sharply during that period as a result of hoarding and manipulation by unscrupulous food merchants.

I. Food Administration. On August 1, 1940, the National Food Administration was created to combat the worsening situation. Its chief task was to control food prices and readjust the transportation, supply and consumption of food. Under the Administration were, among others, research and investigation, administrative, and food control departments. The research and investigation department was in charge of: (1) the statistical study of the production and consumption of food in various localities, (2) the study of the quality of various kinds of cereals, (3) the study of methods for food cleaning and hulling, and (4) the study of the stabilization of food prices and market. The administrative department was in charge of: (1) the direction and supervision of food administrative organs in various ranks of local governments, (2) the investigation and registration of the production, transportation and consumption of food, (3) market control, and (4) the stabilization of food prices. The food control department was in charge of: (1) the distribution of foodstuffs among the entire nation's troops, public functionaries, and civilians, (2) the direction and supervision of the transportation and storage of foodstuffs, (3) the control and administration of food cleaning and hulling, and (4) inspection of all matters concerning food control.

The National Food Administration at that time devoted almost its entire attention to food control in Szechwan. On September 6, 1940, it adopted a comprehensive program for the enforcement of food control in Szechwan. The gist of this program was:

- (1) Provincial and *hsien* food control organs were to be created.
- (2) Registration of food warehouses, shops, dealers, processors and transportation agents was to be required. No storage, purchase, transportation and sale of foodstuffs were allowed without being first duly registered and possessing a permit from the Government.

- (3) Readjustments were to be made between the supply and demand of foodstuffs. Investigations were to be made first in food-producing and food-consuming districts.

- (4) The following were points for the stabilization of food prices

- (a) Investigations were to be made into the cost of food production, transportation and marketing.

- (b) Investigations were to be made into price fluctuations in the past and at present in various localities.

- (c) Investigations were to be made into other daily necessities and the fluctuation of the prices of other agricultural products.

- (d) Food control organs in various localities should fix food prices in accordance with the result of the investigations and in consultation with local agricultural promotion institutes, chambers of commerce, food trade guilds and other related organs.

- (e) The Provincial Food Bureau should store up an adequate amount of food to meet the demand of various localities so as to prevent the rise of prices. The Bureau should also buy the surplus food in the province.

The creation of the National Food Administration, however, did not have the desired effect on the rising food prices. On February 20-25, 1941, the administration called a National Food Conference in Chungking with representatives of important Central Government organs and food administrators from 15 provinces present. The main topic for discussion at this conference was the strengthening of food control measures throughout the country. The organization of provincial and municipal food bureaus was enlarged for this purpose, but achieved very little.

On May 12, 1941, the National Government promulgated the *Regulations Governing Penalties for Violators of Food*

*Control Measures*, which may be summarized as follows:

- (1) Foodstuffs under control include husked and unhusked rice, wheat, wheat flour and other cereals designated by the Government.

- (2) Those engaged in hoarding and profiteering on foodstuffs are to be punished in accordance with the following regulations

- (a) Those who hoard 5,000 or more piculs of unhusked rice or 3,000 or more piculs of wheat for profiteering purpose are liable to capital punishment or life imprisonment.

- (b) Those who hoard from 3,000 to 5,000 piculs of unhusked rice or from 1,800 to 3,000 piculs of wheat for profiteering purpose are liable to life imprisonment or more than ten years of imprisonment.

- (c) Those who hoard from 1,000 to 3,000 piculs of unhusked rice or from 600 to 1,800 piculs of wheat for profiteering purpose are liable to from three to ten years of imprisonment.

- (d) Those who hoard from 500 to 1,000 piculs of unhusked rice or from 300 to 600 piculs of wheat for profiteering purpose are liable to from one to three years of imprisonment.

- (e) Those who hoard from 200 to 500 piculs of unhusked rice or 100 to 300 piculs of wheat for profiteering purpose are liable to from six months to one year of imprisonment.

- (f) Those who hoard unhusked rice or wheat of less than the above-mentioned amount for profiteering purpose are liable to detention or a fine of not over \$1,000.

All hoarded foodstuffs are to be confiscated.

- (3) Those who sell foodstuffs not in accordance with the prices and places fixed and designated by competent authorities are liable to a fine equal to the prices received by them.



- (4) Food merchants who purchase or sell not according to the registered amounts are liable to a fine equal to half of the prices received by them.

Food prices were not stabilized until the fall of 1941, when abundant rainfall ensured a bumper crop throughout the country. On July 1, 1941, the Ministry of Food was established to replace the National Food Administration. The functions of the new Ministry are (1) to supply army rations, (2) to readjust the supply and demand of food for civilian consumption, (3) to control food prices, (4) to set up store-houses throughout the country and to direct insect control, (5) to supply transport facilities for the transportation of food, (6) to control the consumption of foodstuffs, and (7) to enforce laws and regulations relating to food administration and control. The work is being undertaken by seven departments of the Ministry, namely, general affairs, personnel, control, storage, distribution, finance, and investigation.

II. The Control of Food Supply. For the purpose of supplying both army rations and food for civilian consumption and enabling the Government to control a large amount of food, the Ministry of Food has adopted two methods, namely, the collection of land tax in kind and the compulsory purchase of foodstuffs from landowners at equitable prices. Food prices have thus been stabilized and there have been only slight increases despite the rise of the prices of other commodities.

The collection of land tax in kind and the compulsory purchase of foodstuffs are administered jointly by the Ministries of Finance and Food. The collection and purchase are handled by provincial and *hsien* farm tax bureaus belonging to the Ministry of Finance, while the storage, transportation and distribution of foodstuffs thus collected and purchased are handled by the Ministry of Food.

The collection of land tax in kind was a century-old method in China. It was reintroduced into China's financial system in July, 1940, when the Central Government ordered the collection of farm tax in kind to be enforced as one of the methods for the supply of army rations and food for civilian consumption. But it was not enforced in the whole country until April, 1941, when the Eighth

Plenary Session of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang decided that the collection of land tax should be taken over by the Central Government and that the collection may be in kind. At the Third National Financial Conference held in June, 1941, three fundamentals were adopted for the collection of land tax in kind. They were:

- (1) Beginning from the second half of 1941, land tax throughout the country should be collected in kind.
- (2) For every dollar previously collected, two *tau* of unhusked rice should be collected. Equal-valued amount of wheat or other cereals may be collected instead of rice.
- (3) The collection and distribution of foodstuffs are to be handled separately by land tax and food administration.

Based on these principles, the Executive Yuan in July, 1941, adopted a set of regulations governing the collection of land tax in kind, which were revised in June, 1942. The main points of the revised regulations are:

- (1) Land tax is to be collected in kind throughout the country. Exceptions may be made upon the approval of the Executive Yuan whenever necessary.
- (2) For every dollar previously collected, four *tau* of unhusked rice or 2.8 *tau* of wheat is to be collected in 1942 instead of two *tau* of unhusked rice as collected in 1941.
- (3) Miscellaneous cereals may be collected wherever rice and wheat are not produced.
- (4) Regular tax and surtax are to be collected simultaneously.
- (5) In collecting land tax in kind, laws and regulations formerly promulgated in relation to land and financial administration should be observed.

The collection of land tax in kind in 1941 was successfully carried out in 21 provinces. Up to November 15, 1942, when the collection of land tax in kind for 1941 was completed, 24,489,956 piculs of unhusked rice had been collected, 1,551,560 piculs more than, or 107 per

cent of, the expected amount as shown in the following Table:

TABLE 9.—THE COLLECTION OF LAND TAX IN KIND IN 1941

(Unit: Piculs of unhusked rice)

PROVINCE	Amount Expected	Amount Collected	Percentage
Yunnan	900,000	1,283,287	142.58
Kweichow	747,900	997,782	133.41
Kwangtung	1,000,000	1,232,071	123.20
Honan	1,385,900	1,582,787	114.20
Szechwan	6,000,000	6,780,929	112.96
Hupeh	600,000	651,593	108.59
Hunan	2,200,000	2,401,862	108.00
Chekiang	1,351,000	1,466,835	107.80
Anhui	903,184	958,128	106.08
Shansi	322,581	326,887	101.33
Ningsia	317,000	317,141	100.04
Kiangsu	94,900	94,523	99.81
Shensi	1,000,000	989,748	98.93
Kiangsi	1,820,000	1,772,769	97.26
Chinghai	71,970	67,055	93.17
Suiyuan	100,800	93,327	92.58
Fukien	1,380,000	1,277,358	92.56
Kwangsi	1,571,744	1,363,693	86.70
Sikang	299,116	240,295	80.33
Kansu	872,401	548,214	62.83
Shantung		43,672	
TOTAL	22,938,496	24,489,956	107.00

The collection of land tax in kind and the compulsory purchase of foodstuffs from landowners for 1941 have been proceeding as this is being written. In June, 1942, the Ministry of Food called a National Food Administration Conference, at which 80 provincial food and land tax administrators were present. It was decided at the meeting that the collection of land tax in kind and the compulsory purchase of foodstuffs should be enforced simultaneously with the land tax offices of the Ministry of Finance in charge of the collection and purchase, and the food offices of the Ministry of Food in charge of storage, transportation and supply.

The resolution may be summarized as follows:

- (1) In collecting the land tax in kind in 1942, laws and regulations governing the collection of land tax in kind should be observed.
- (2) Foodstuffs formerly collected and purchased for local (*hsien*) uses should be simultaneously collected and purchased with the collection of land tax. The storage and transportation of such foodstuffs should be handled by *hsien* food administrative organs under the direction and supervision of provincial food bureaus.

- (3) The compulsory purchase of foodstuffs should be enforced simultaneously with the collection of land tax in kind. Progressive methods should be applied wherever land registration and survey have been completed. The rates are to be decided by provincial governments in accordance with local conditions.

- (4) Foodstuffs formerly collected and purchased by provincial governments should be collected and purchased simultaneously with the collection of land tax in kind.

- (5) A maximum of eight collecting offices are to be established in each *hsien*.

- (6) Prices for the purchase of foodstuffs are to be decided jointly by the Ministry of Food and provincial governments. Prices may vary in different localities in each province, to be decided by the provincial government with the prices fixed by the Ministry of Food and the provincial government as a standard.

- (7) Government banks, central or provincial as well as local, are to be designated as financial agents.

The total amount originally fixed for the collection of land tax in kind and the compulsory purchase of foodstuffs was 80,000,000 piculs of grain. Plus foodstuffs to be purchased for local uses, it reached approximately 100,000,000 piculs. Owing to recurrent famines in such provinces as Honan and Hupeh and the spreading of hostilities in the coastal provinces, the amount has been reduced to barely 66,555,748 piculs of unhusked rice. The collection and purchase for 1942 were started in September, 1942, to be completed in the fall of 1943. Up to November 15, 1942, a total of 11,382,389 piculs of unhusked rice and wheat had been collected and purchased, 18.8 per cent of the expected amount. The collection and purchase have been almost completed in those provinces where winter wheat constitutes the chief grain as shown in the following table:



TABLE 10.—THE COLLECTION OF LAND TAX IN KIND AND THE COMPULSORY PURCHASE OF FOODSTUFFS IN 1942 (NOVEMBER 15TH)

(Unit: Piculs).

PROVINCE	Kinds of Grain	Amount to be Collected	Amount to be Purchased	Total	Amount Collected	Amount Purchased	Total	Percentage
Ningsia	Wheat	500,000	...	500,000	502,131		502,131	100.4
Shansi	Wheat	350,000	250,000	600,000			244,332	40.7
Szechwan	Unhusked Rice	9,000,000	7,000,000	16,000,000	3,355,435	2,568,375	5,923,810	37.0
Shensi	Wheat	2,600,000	2,000,000	4,600,000	133,159	79,841	213,000	27.6
Hunan	Unhusked Rice	4,400,000	5,600,000	10,000,000	1,024,635	1,309,245	2,333,880	23.3
Honan	Wheat	1,000,000	1,800,000	2,800,000		774,655	554,283	19.7
Kiangsi	Unhusked Rice	2,350,000	4,110,000	6,460,000	332,210	180,335	1,106,865	17.1
Kwangtung	Unhusked Rice	1,500,000	1,000,000	2,500,000	208,510		388,845	15.5
Anhui	Wheat and Unhusked Rice	1,500,000	1,200,000	2,700,000	48,434	48,434	96,868	8.2
Chinghai	Wheat	300,000		300,000			4,138	1.3
Chekiang	Unhusked Rice	1,700,000	1,500,000	3,200,000	14,237		14,237	1.8
Kweichow	Unhusked Rice	1,400,000	1,574,074	2,900,000				
Kwangsi	Unhusked Rice	1,574,074	133,300	3,148,148				
Fukien	Unhusked Rice	1,600,000	1,600,000	3,200,000				
Hupeh	Unhusked Rice	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000				
Kansu	Wheat	100,000	414,300	514,300				
Suiyuan	Unhusked Rice	300,000	400,000	700,000				
Sikang	Unhusked Rice	1,500,000	2,000,000	3,500,000				
Yunnan	Unhusked Rice	400,000		400,000				
Shantung	Unhusked Rice	300,000		300,000				
Kiangsu	Unhusked Rice							
TOTAL		34,374,074	32,181,674	66,555,748			11,382,389	18.8

NOTE: Total amounts of cereals collected and cereals purchased are not calculated in this table as Shansi, Honan and Chinghai reported the collection and purchase only in one total figure.

Source: The Land Tax Commission of the Ministry of Finance.

The compulsory purchase of foodstuffs from landowners by the Government was also started in 1941. Up to August, 1942, the purchase for 1941 amounted

to 22,200,936 piculs of unhusked rice and 6,765,797 piculs of wheat. The following table shows the result of the purchase:

TABLE 11.—THE COMPULSORY PURCHASE OF FOODSTUFFS IN 1941

August 31, 1942.

(Units: 1 bag=1.4 picul: 1 picul=110.23 lbs.)

PROVINCE	Kinds of Grain	Unit	Amount Expected	Amount Purchased	Percentage
Szechwan	Unhusked Rice	Piculs	6,000,000	6,566,275	109
Sikang	Rice	Bags	100,000	80,000	80
Kweichow	Unhusked Rice	Piculs	1,380,000	724,267	53
	Wheat	Bags	1,667	1,667	100
Hupeh	Unhusked Rice	Piculs	800,000	800,000	100
	Wheat	Bags	498,000	496,903	99
Hunan	Unhusked Rice	Piculs	4,800,000	4,220,000	95
Kiangsi	Rice	Piculs	2,500,000	2,844,099	114
Anhui	Rice	Piculs	549,400	549,400	100
	Wheat	Piculs	70,000	70,000	100
Kwangtung	Rice	Bags	100,000	99,247	99
Kwangsi	Unhusked Rice	Piculs	1,850,000	1,158,736	63
Yunnan	Rice	Bags	550,000	550,000	100
Shensi	Wheat	Bags	1,436,000	1,400,000	99
Kansu	Wheat	Bags	554,890	493,096	89
Ningsia	Wheat	Bags	100,000	100,000	100
Honan	Wheat	Bags	2,135,000	1,699,021	78
Suiyuan	Wheat	Bags	312,489	167,209	64
Shansi	Wheat	Bags	350,000	308,162	88
Total	Rice	Piculs	4,049,400	4,365,829	107
	Unhusked Rice	Piculs	14,830,000	13,469,278	91
	Wheat	Bags	5,458,046	4,736,058	91

Source: The Ministry of Food.

Besides the two major methods for the collection and purchase of foodstuffs, the Ministry of Food is also engaged in purchasing foodstuffs in war areas, where the enemy is attempting to seize available foodstuffs. This is handled in collaboration with military and administrative authorities in the war areas. In 1941, 377,818 bags of rice were purchased, 80 per cent of the expected amount.

TABLE 12.—PURCHASES OF FOODSTUFFS IN WAR AREAS IN 1941

(Unit: Bags).

PROVINCE	Amount Expected	Amount Purchased	Percentage
Kiangsu	100,000	81,818	82
Chekiang	30,000	30,000	100
Anhui	266,000	266,000	100
Honan	75,000		
TOTAL	471,000	377,818	80

For 1942, 2,380,100 piculs of wheat and 1,528,540 piculs of unhusked rice were to be purchased in the frontline provinces of Fukien, Kiangsi, Anhwei, Chekiang, Honan, and Shansi.

By controlling such a big amount of foodstuffs, the Ministry of Food is able to supply food for the army and civilians. The army needs about 40,000,000 piculs of unhusked rice and wheat every year, while 20,000,000 piculs will be enough for public functionaries and civilians in major interior cities.

The Ministry of Food supplies every Chinese soldier with a daily ration of 24 ounces of rice. Government workers and their families are given a definite amount of low-price rice. Those who are 25 years old or younger are given six *tau* of rice every month for their own consumption and that of their families, those who range between 26 and 30 are given eight *tau*, and those who are above 30 are given one picul. A sufficient amount of foodstuffs is set



aside from the amount collected as land tax for civilian consumption in big cities. The system of government sale of rice has been introduced in Chungking since April, 1942. The Municipal Government of Chungking supplies every citizen with a definite amount of low-price rice every month.

Since the Government has been able to control the supply of food, it is not difficult to enforce food control measures, which are chiefly confined to the control of food merchants and markets. On February 13, 1942, the Ministry of Food adopted the *Regulations Governing the Registration of Food Merchants*. By August, 1942, over 600 food dealers had registered with the Government. Registration has been proceeding in all provinces except Shansi. Food trade guilds and other organizations relating to food control have been reorganized jointly by the Ministries of Food, Economic Affairs, and Social Affairs as a step toward the enforcement of regulations for food control. Landowners having an income of 300 or more piculs of unhusked rice every year are also required to register with the Government. This measure was first enforced in Szechwan, and has been extended to Kansu, Anhwei, Hunan, Shensi, and Kwangsi.

**III. Food Treasury Notes:** In purchasing foodstuffs, the Ministry of Food, in conjunction with the Ministry of Finance, issues Food Treasury Notes. The landowners are paid 70 per cent in such notes and 30 per cent in cash. The regulations governing the issuance of Food Treasury Notes in 1942 are as follows:

### REGULATIONS GOVERNING FOOD TREASURY NOTES OF THE THIRTY-FIRST YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC (1942)

*(Promulgated by the National Government on August 10, 1942)*

Article I. The National Government, in its effort to supply army rations and food for civilian consumption in wartime, authorizes the Ministries of Finance and Food to issue food treasury notes for the payment of purchases of food.

Article II. The notes shall be issued by competent organs separately in various provinces in accordance with the amount of food needed and to be purchased. The notes shall bear the names of the provinces and the seals of the *hsien*

where they shall be distributed. The total amount of the notes to be issued shall be approved and decided by the Executive Yuan upon receiving petitions from competent organs.

Article III. The notes shall be redeemed annually in five instalments beginning with the Thirty-third Year of the Republic (1944). Beginning from that year, one-fifth of the total face value of the notes issued shall be redeemed through an exemption of the same amount of farm tax to be paid in kind in the respective provinces. The notes shall be fully redeemed in the Thirty-seventh Year of the Republic (1948).

Article IV. The notes shall bear an interest of five (5) per cent per annum, the payment of which shall be made out of the receipts of land tax collected in kind by the provinces where the notes shall be distributed. The amount of interest accrued shall decrease proportionally with the amortization of the notes.

Article V. The face value of the notes shall be in the denominations of one *shih tou* (ten *tou* equals a picul), two *shih tou*, five *shih tou*, one picul, five piculs, ten piculs and 100 piculs of either unhusked rice or wheat.

Article VI. The notes shall be secured on the receipts from land tax collected in kind and shall be accepted as security in government affairs.

Article VII. Judicial organs, in accordance with law, shall punish any offenses of counterfeiting or damaging the credit of the notes.

Article VIII. The present Regulations shall go into force from the date of promulgation.

Food Treasury Notes issued in 1941 amounted to 7,983,636 piculs of unhusked rice and 1,816,667 piculs of wheat, which were distributed in Szechwan, Kiangsi, Kwangsi, Hunan, Hupeh, Honan, Shensi, Suiyuan and Ninghsia. Food Treasury Notes for 1942 have been issued since July, to be given as payments for food purchases together with war bonds and saving certificates.

IV. Storage Facilities and Savings. To store such a big amount of food, the Ministry of Food is strengthening the nation's storage system. Up to June, 1942, Free China has enough storage facilities to store 26,612,721 piculs of grain. To store the surplus food is one of the methods adopted by the

Ministry of Food to prevent the rise of prices, particularly during famine years. Up to August, 1942, the Ministry of Food has stored in 542 *hsien* in 16 provinces a total of 4,707,008 piculs of unhusked rice, 699,311 piculs of wheat, and 58,967 piculs of miscellaneous cereals, after having supplied the nation with sufficient foodstuffs.

To save foodstuffs from non-essential uses is another supplementary method the Government has adopted in food control. The prohibition of wine-making from foodstuffs has been enforced since 1938.

The Ministry of Food controls 20 provincial and one (Chungking) municipal food bureaus in addition to the Szechwan Food Transportation Bureau, the Storage Engineering Bureau, and civilian food supply bureaus in Chungking, Chengtu, Neikiang and Mienyang in Szechwan Province. Food control organs in *hsien* are food administration departments under the *hsien* governments. As the main problem is food transportation, the Ministry of Food has ordered provincial food bureaus to create special organs to handle food transportation, thus completing the three main branches of food control, namely: administration, storage and transportation, and supply.

### APPENDIX

#### REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE CONTROL OF AGRICULTURAL, MINING, INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISES IN TIME OF EMERGENCY

*(Promulgated by the National Government on October 6, 1938)*

Article I. The Ministry of Economic Affairs in time of emergency, is authorized to select enterprises and goods from the following groups for control upon the approval of the Executive Yuan, in accordance with these Regulations.

1st Group: Cotton, silk, ramie, wool, and manufactures thereof.

2nd Group: Gold, silver, steel, iron, copper, tin, aluminium, nickel, lead, zinc, tungsten (wolfram), antimony, manganese, mercury, and the manufactures thereof.

3rd Group: Foodstuffs, vegetable oil, tea, sugar, leather, timber, salt, coal and coke, kerosene, gasoline, Diesel oil, lubricating oil, paper, lacquer, alcohol, cement, lime, acids and soda, matches, communication materials, telecommunication materials, electrical and mechanical materials, educational supplies, medicines, artificial

fertilizers, chinaware and pottery, bricks and tiles, glass.

4th Group: Other enterprises and goods petitioned for control by the Ministry of Economic Affairs and approved by the Executive Yuan.

Article II. The Ministry of Economic Affairs may administer, with the assistance of other ministries or commissions concerned, all control measures.

The Ministry of Economic Affairs may separately order, or with the ministries or commissions concerned, jointly order, the local governments to control specified enterprises or goods.

Article III. The Ministry of Economic Affairs may establish administrative offices for the control of specified enterprises or goods.

Article IV. The Ministry of Economic Affairs may fix appropriate standards for specific enterprises or goods in accordance with the following criteria:

- (1) Methods of production or management.
- (2) Kinds and quantity of raw materials in stock.
- (3) Working hours and the treatment of workers.
- (4) Quality of the products, quantity of the production and products in stock.
- (5) Cost of production.
- (6) Means of transportation and marketing.
- (7) Selling prices and profits.

Article V. The Ministry of Economic Affairs, upon the approval of the Executive Yuan, may take over the following enterprises for state management or invest in the enterprises for joint management to meet the need in time of emergency:

- (1) Mining enterprises indispensable in wartime.
- (2) Industries relating to the manufacture of war materials.
- (3) Electrical enterprises.

Article VI. The Ministry of Economic Affairs may compulsorily utilize or requisition privately-owned wasteland to meet the needs of production in time of emergency.

Article VII. The Ministry of Economic Affairs may directly engage in enterprises of various kinds in different localities to meet local demands, provided the enterprises or goods are needed in everyday life.

Article VIII. Producers or managers of specified enterprises or goods shall, in case they wish to close or suspend the enterprises, petition the Ministry of Economic Affairs for permission.



The Ministry of Economic Affairs is empowered to order enterprises already suspended or closed to resume production and operation.

Article IX. The Ministry of Economic Affairs may order the removal of specified enterprises located in or close to the war areas.

Article X. Article XXV or Article V shall be applicable to those enterprises unable to resume production and operation or to remove in accordance with Articles XIII and IX.

Article XI. The employees and workers of specified enterprises shall not declare strikes or sitdown strikes.

Article XII. The producers or managers of specified enterprises or goods shall not engage in speculation, hoarding, or any other act of manipulation.

Article XIII. The Ministry of Economic Affairs shall restrict or prohibit the export and import of specified goods.

Article XIV. The Ministry of Economic Affairs may readjust the consumption of specified goods in accordance with the actual conditions of supply and demand.

Article XV. The Ministry of Economic Affairs may adopt measures for the prohibition of the sale or regulation of the prices of specified goods if and when necessary.

Article XVI. The Ministry of Economic Affairs may order the producers or managers of specified goods to store the goods or remove the stock if and when necessary.

Article XVII. The Ministry of Economic Affairs may buy a portion or the entire quantity of specified goods at equitable prices to meet the needs in time of emergency.

Article XVIII. The Ministry of Economic Affairs may order specified enterprises to increase their capital, to amalgamate, or to reduce their sphere of operation if and when necessary.

Article XIX. The Ministry of Economic Affairs may order the closure of enterprises in case either of the following conditions prevails:

- (1) Use of raw materials that are necessary for military purposes.
- (2) The manufacture of unnecessary articles requiring raw materials of which there is a shortage.

The Ministry of Economic Affairs may use the land, buildings, machinery, motors, materials, tools, etc., belonging to the above-mentioned closed enterprises for other purposes. This ruling shall be applicable to enterprises reducing their sphere of operation as mentioned in Article XVIII.

Article XX. The Ministry of Economic Affairs may restrict or suspend enterprises

manufacturing luxuries or other unnecessary goods, and may apply the provisions of Articles XVII and XIX.

Article XXI. The Ministry of Economic Affairs may order specified enterprises to improve their management or methods, or the Ministry shall take over the management.

Article XXII. The Ministry of Economic Affairs may order enterprises capable of manufacturing goods for military use to manufacture such goods.

Article XXIII. The Ministry of Economic Affairs may, if necessary, order agricultural producers to grow needed crops.

Article XXIV. The Ministry of Economic Affairs may order specified enterprises to report or experiment on special inventions or patented goods, may prohibit them from publishing or disclosing the methods; may take over for government uses or invest in the enterprises for joint management.

Article XXV. The Ministry of Economic Affairs may render assistance to specified enterprises in accordance with their needs as mentioned hereinafter. The same shall be applicable to enterprises resuming operation in accordance with Article VIII, for their removal in accordance with Article IX, or for the increase of their capital or their amalgamation in accordance with Article XVIII.

- (1) Increase of capital.
- (2) Supply of materials.
- (3) Reconstruction planning.
- (4) Equipment expansion.
- (5) Technical direction.
- (6) Supply and readjustment of motor power.
- (7) Readjustment of transportation or marketing of products.
- (8) Readjustment and supply of labor.

Article XXVI. The Ministry of Economic Affairs shall from time to time render assistance and facilities as well as protection to enterprises or goods voluntarily removed from the war areas or places close to the war areas.

Article XXVII. The Ministry of Economic Affairs may establish administrative offices for the assistance to be rendered in accordance with Articles XXV and XXVI.

Article XXVIII. There shall be compensation for losses sustained as a result of enterprises being taken over by the Government in accordance with Article V, compulsory utilization and requisition in accordance with Article VI, transfer of goods or stock in accordance with Article XVI, the use of land, buildings, machinery, etc., in accordance with Article XIX and XX, or the utilization and joint management in accordance with Article XXIV.

Article XXIX. Any one committing one of the following crimes shall be subject to life imprisonment or to a term of more than seven years of imprisonment:

- (1) Supplying raw materials to the enemy in an attempt to make profit.
- (2) Disclosing the secrets of the enterprises to the enemy in an attempt to make profit.
- (3) Destroying granaries, farms, mines or factories, in an attempt to make profit, thus rendering these enterprises useless.

Unsuccessful offenders under the present Article shall be punished nevertheless.

Article XXX. Any one violating the provisions of Article XI and going on strike or instigating such activity shall be subject to a term of not more than seven years of imprisonment or to a fine of not over \$1,000. Any one going on a sitdown strike or instigating such activity shall be subject to a term of not more than one year of imprisonment or to penal labor.

Article XXXI. Any one violating the provisions of Article XII and engaging in speculation and hoarding or any other act of manipulation shall be subject to a term of not more than five years of imprisonment with a fine of from one to three times the amount of profit made from such activities.

Article XXXII. Any one committing either of the following crimes shall be subject to a term of not more than one year of imprisonment or to a fine of \$1,000:

- (1) Violating orders based on provisions in Articles VIII, IX, XVI, XVIII or XXII.
- (2) Violating orders based on provisions in Articles XIII, XIV, XVII, XIX or XX.

Article XXXIII. Any one committing a crime mentioned in Articles XXIX, XXX, XXXI or XXXII, and at the same time violating other laws, thus deserving heavier punishment, shall be subject to the regulations violated.

Article XXXIV. Laws and regulations relating to agriculture, mining, industry and commerce promulgated before the promulgation of the present regulations shall be still applicable if not contrary to the present regulations.

Article XXXV. Separate regulations relating to the enforcement of the present regulations and the establishment of administrative offices as provided in Articles III and XXVII shall be promulgated.

Article XXXVI. These regulations shall come into force from the date of their promulgation.

# REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE VALUATION OF COMMODITIES AND THE SUPPRESSION OF SPECULATION AND MANIPULATION IN TIME OF EMERGENCY

(Adopted by the Executive Yuan on February 7, 1939)

Article I. Unless specifically provided by other laws and regulations, the prices of daily necessities as well as acts of speculation in time of emergency shall be governed by the provisions of the present Regulations.

Article II. A Commodity Valuation Committee shall be created by local authorities in cooperation with the chamber of commerce or trade guilds of the locality concerned with a view to fixing the prices for articles of daily necessity.

The above-mentioned "local authorities" shall be the *hsien* government in the case of a *hsien*, the municipal government in the case of a municipality or the bureau of social affairs in the case of a special municipality under the direct control of the Executive Yuan.

Article III. The Commodity Valuation Committee shall be composed of representatives of local authorities and business organizations. The chairman of the Committee shall be a representative of local authorities; and the number of representatives of business organizations shall not exceed one-half of the total membership on the Committee.

Article IV. The regulations and by-laws of the Commodity Valuation Committee shall be drafted by the local authorities. They shall be submitted to the Ministry of Economic Affairs through superior authorities for approval.

Article V. The daily necessities whose prices are to be fixed shall be designated by local authorities from time to time in accordance with actual conditions of the locality concerned.

Prior to such designation local authorities shall petition superior authorities for their approval and then report to the Ministry of Economic Affairs.

Article VI. In fixing the prices of daily necessities, the Commodity Valuation Committee shall be guided by the principle of placing equal emphasis on the interests of both producers and consumers.

The standards of valuation shall be as follows:—

- (1) For articles which have not been or are only slightly affected by the war in regard to their cost of production, transportation or sale, the average price for one year or three years prevailing before the war shall be taken as the standard of valuation.



(2) For articles which have been affected by the war in regard to their cost of production, transportation or sale, wartime cost of production plus a reasonable profit shall be taken as the standard of valuation.

(3) For articles whose cost of production is difficult to calculate, the total working capital plus a reasonable profit shall be taken as the standard of valuation.

The amount of "profit" mentioned in the two preceding paragraphs shall be assessed by the Commodity Valuation Committee and submitted to local competent authorities for approval and thence reported to the superior authorities and the Ministry of Economic Affairs.

Article VII. The Commodity Valuation Committee shall first work out the procedure of investigation and the methods of valuation with reference to articles of daily need classified according to the above-mentioned standards, and submit same to competent local authorities for approval.

Article VIII. The prices of daily necessities fixed by the Commodity Valuation Committee shall be gazetted by competent local authorities. Whenever necessary, competent local authorities may order the Committee to re-investigate and re-fix the prices.

Article IX. The Commodity Valuation Committee may petition competent local authorities to order manufacturers (factories) and merchants (stores) of daily necessities to submit from time to time a statistical report on their production cost, purchasing price, selling price and goods in stock.

Article X. The Commodity Valuation Committee, taking the demand and supply in the local market as a basis, shall examine from time to time the causes of the fluctuation of the prices of daily necessities. Whenever necessary, the Committee may, with the approval of competent local authorities, undertake the purchase, transportation and sale of daily necessities, or entrust some other organizations to do such. Regulations governing the purchase and sale of commodities either by the Committee itself or through other organizations shall be separately enacted and sent to superior authorities for approval, and then reported to the Ministry of Economic Affairs for record-keeping. The superior authorities shall exercise rigid supervision in order to avoid abuses.

Article XI. When the Commodity Valuation Committee discovers illegal hoarding of large quantities of daily necessities by individuals, stores or factories, it shall petition competent local authorities to effect compulsory sale according to the officially fixed prices.

Article XII. The Commodity Valuation Committee shall compile a monthly report on

the Committee's activities and market conditions and submit it through the competent local authorities to the Ministry of Economic Affairs for record-keeping.

Article XIII. The violation of any of the following provisions shall be regarded as an act of speculation and reported to the local court according to Article XXXI of the *Regulations Governing the Control of Agricultural, Mining, Industrial and Commercial Enterprises*:

(1) The volume of trading among factories and merchants engaged in the production or sale of daily necessities shall not exceed the amount of stock actually on hand.

(2) Producers and dealers in daily necessities shall not quote prices on the basis of a representative brand or grade of commodities, or settle their profit or loss accounts on the basis of the price differential between the representative commodity and other commodities.

(3) Forward dealings in daily necessities shall not be handled by any person or group of persons not engaged in the specified trade.

(4) For transactions in daily necessities the establishment of a market similar in nature to the commodity exchange is not permitted.

Article XIV. Any of the following activities shall be regarded as violation of the principles governing valuation of commodities and reported to the local court according to Section 2 of Article XXXII of the *Regulations Governing the Control of Agricultural, Mining, Industrial and Commercial Enterprises*:

(1) Those who fail to report or report untruthfully to the Commodity Valuation Committee, as provided by Article IX of the present Regulations.

(2) Those who sell daily necessities without regard to the prices fixed by the Commodity Valuation Committee.

(3) Those who hoard or conceal a large quantity of daily necessities in violation of Article XI of the present Regulations.

Article XV. The present Regulations shall come into force from the day of promulgation.

#### REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF DAILY NECESSITIES AT EQUITABLE PRICES

(Promulgated by the Ministry of Economic Affairs on December 5, 1939)

Article I. The purchase and sale of daily necessities at equitable prices shall be undertaken according to the present Regulations.

Article II. "Daily necessities" referred to in the present Regulations shall be restricted to such commodities as the people's food, clothing

and daily used articles. The kinds of such commodities shall be designated by the Ministry of Economic Affairs from time to time.

Article III. For the purpose of stabilizing the prices of daily necessities and meeting the needs of the people, the Ministry of Economic Affairs shall establish the Bureau for the Purchase and Sale of Daily Necessities at Equitable Prices (to be hereinafter called the Bureau for Purchase and Sale) to administer matters pertaining to the purchase and sale of daily necessities at equitable prices in southwestern and northwestern provinces. The organic law of the Bureau shall be separately formulated.

Article IV. The working capital of the Bureau for Purchase and Sale shall be appropriated in periodic instalments by the Joint Board of the Four Government Banks in accordance with actual needs. The Bureau shall keep an independent account subject to direct auditing and supervision of the Joint Board.

Article V. The purchase and sale of daily necessities at equitable prices by the Bureau for Purchase and Sale shall be undertaken on the following principles:

(1) In purchasing daily necessities, the lowest price level shall be maintained in order to protect the interest of the producers.

(2) In making wholesale sales of daily necessities, the highest price level shall be fixed in order to protect the interest of the consumers.

(3) Legitimate enterprises of the merchants shall be protected and there shall be no competition against such merchants.

(4) The fixing of wholesale and retail prices shall be based on a policy of stability. Violent price fluctuations shall be avoided. Irrational profits shall not be made.

Article VI. The routine procedure of making purchases and sales of daily necessities by the Bureau for Purchase and Sale shall be entrusted to public or private institutions or sales agents of native produce handling or managing productive enterprises (to be hereinafter called public and private enterprise institutions) who will assume full responsibility.

Article VII. Matters relating to daily necessities that may be purchased through agents of the Bureau for Purchase and Sale, the amount of such goods, as well as the relative urgency of their respective purchase or sale, shall be determined by the Ministry of Economic Affairs from time to time.

Article VIII. Daily necessities, to be purchased and transported by agents entrusted by the Bureau for Purchase and Sale, shall, aside from agricultural products, be confined to goods produced by factories in the interior, or factories

moved to the interior, handicraft articles, native goods and native products of factories in Shanghai and Hongkong. Whenever necessary, however, the Bureau may also purchase such commodities for which the provision of foreign exchange is permissible, or daily necessities whose import is prohibited when special permission is obtainable.

During the first six months the afore-mentioned industrial products, handicraft articles, and native goods purchased shall be at least 20 per cent of the total quantity of goods purchased. An increase of 10 per cent shall be made in each subsequent six months until the standard of 50 per cent of the total quantity is reached.

Article IX. The Bureau for Purchase and Sale shall map out comprehensive plans regarding the actual needs in the interior and entrust the various public and private enterprise institutions to negotiate with the factories in Shanghai and Hongkong producing native goods for the supply of goods at regular intervals. The quantity of goods ordered by the Bureau for Purchase and Sale shall be reported to the Ministry of Economic Affairs and the Joint Board of the Four Government Banks from time to time.

Article X. With regard to native products and handicraft articles produced in the interior, the Bureau for Purchase and Sale, aside from supplying the needs of the interior regions, shall as far as possible, entrust the various public and private enterprise institutions to sell such goods in Shanghai and Hongkong, and thereby obtain as much cash remittance as possible with a view to effecting an inter-change of products with the factories manufacturing native products in Shanghai and Hongkong.

Article XI. Public and private enterprise institutions thus entrusted by the Bureau for Purchase and Sale shall make an estimate of the quantity of goods to be purchased according to the needs of various localities and petition for the needed capital. They shall also be responsible for the proper distribution of the goods purchased according to their own estimate and sell them directly to retail merchants.

Article XII. Regarding wholesale dealings in daily necessities as provided in the preceding article, the wholesale prices shall be tentatively fixed according to the cost of purchase and transportation plus a reasonable amount of profit to be publicly announced upon the approval of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and the Joint Board of the Four Government Banks.

The aforementioned profit shall not exceed 5 per cent of the cost.

Article XIII. Retail merchants shall sell daily necessities directly to the consumers. They shall not transfer them to other retailers.



The profit from retail sales on the aforementioned daily necessities shall not exceed 20 per cent of the wholesale cost. The prices shall be fixed and announced by the Bureau for Purchase and Sale or the public and private enterprise institutions entrusted with this work, in collaboration with local chambers of commerce and guilds of related trades, and submitted to the Ministry of Economic Affairs and the Joint Board of the Four Government Banks for record.

Article XIV. The Bureau for Purchase and Sale or the public and private enterprise institutions entrusted with this work shall, aside from wholesale sales, also establish retail shops to sell daily necessities according to retail prices fixed as provided for in the preceding article. The profit from retail sales may be used to defray the expenses of retail shops. Any surplus profit shall be credited to the wholesale loss and gain account of the Bureau for Purchase and Sale.

Article XV. If, after the rate of wholesale prices has been approved, there should be a violent increase in the cost of transportation and market prices at producing localities, thereby making the originally fixed wholesale prices insufficient to cover the cost, the Bureau for Purchase and Sale shall make up the deficit from the profit account. In case this is insufficient to make up the shortage, the Bureau may petition the Ministry of Economic Affairs and the Joint Board of the Four Government Banks to alter the wholesale prices.

Article XVI. When the profit made by the Bureau for Purchase and Sale is insufficient to meet the expenses, thus causing a diminution in its working capital, the shortage may be supplemented by the Government.

Article XVII. For the institution of price control, public sales, or the purchase and sale by wholesale institutions on the part of local governments upon the approval of superior authorities, the provisions of Articles V, VII, VIII, IX, XII, XIII and XIV of the present Regulations may be applied.

Article XVIII. The present Regulations shall take effect from the date of promulgation.

A List of Daily Necessities as Designated in Article II of the Regulations Governing the Purchase and Sale of Daily Necessities at Equitable Prices.

*(Promulgated by the Ministry of Economic Affairs on June 15, 1940)*

- (1) Clothing : Cotton, cotton yarn, cotton cloth (all kinds of original, bleached, dyed and printed cotton cloth, and the manufactures thereof), ramie cloth, (all kinds of original, bleached, dyed and printed ramie cloth, and the manufactures thereof), wool yarn, home-spun

woollen materials, leather and the manufactures thereof.

- (2) Foodstuffs : Rice (husked and unhusked), wheat and wheat flour, beans, rapeseeds, sesame and the manufactures thereof (oil, sesame paste, sauce), salt, sugar.
- (3) Fuel : Coal (mass coal, coal balls, coal dust, coke), charcoal, matches.
- (4) Other daily necessities : Daily-used articles (chinaware and pottery, enamel, glass : metallic manufactures, paper), soap, soda, all kinds of dyes, metals and electric appliance materials, needles.

#### REGULATIONS OUTLAWING THE HOARDING OF AND PROFITEERING IN IMPORTANT DAILY NECESSITIES IN TIME OF EMERGENCY

*(Promulgated by the National Government  
on February 3, 1941)*

Article I. Unless otherwise provided for in other regulations, the prohibition of hoarding and profiteering in important daily necessities shall be enforced under the present Regulations.

Article II. "Important daily necessities," referred to in the present Regulations, shall be of the following categories :—

- (1) Foodstuffs : Rice (husked and unhusked), wheat, flour, kaoliang, millet, corn and beans.
- (2) Clothing : Raw cotton, cotton yarn, cotton cloth (including original, bleached, dyed and other colors), ramie cloth (including original, bleached, dyed and other colors), and leather.
- (3) Fuel : Coal (including coal dust, coal balls and coke) and charcoal.
- (4) Daily articles : Salt, paper, soap, matches, rapeseeds, and vegetable oil.
- (5) Other goods designated by the Ministry of Economic Affairs.

Article III. Any of the following activities shall be considered as "hoarding" :—

- (1) Purchase and storing of the above-mentioned daily necessities in large quantities by persons who are not merchants, or merchants who do not deal in such commodities.
- (2) Purchase and storing of such commodities by dealers thereof for the purpose of hoarding and profiteering.
- (3) Purchase and storing of such commodities by persons using fictitious names without actually having such buyers and sellers.

Article IV. "Profiteering" shall comprise a refusal to sell one's stock to meet the needs of the market, or selling one's stock and raising the price above and beyond the legitimate profit.

The amount of the legitimate profit mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be decided from time to time by the competent authorities in accordance with local conditions.

Article V. Upon the promulgation of the present Regulations, the Ministry of Economic Affairs shall specify areas for the enforcement of the present Regulations ; and shall, at the same time, publish the lists of names and kinds of prohibited commodities. The same Ministry shall notify the competent authorities to enforce the present Regulations.

Article VI. With the exception of specially established offices, competent local authorities responsible for the suppression of hoarding and profiteering activities, inspection, and the punishment of offenders according to the present Regulations, shall be the social affairs bureaus of special municipalities directly under the control of the Executive Yuan, and municipal and *hsien* governments. Whenever necessary, the Ministry of Economic Affairs may appoint special officials or instruct its subsidiary organs for the control of commodities as well as for the purchase and sale of daily necessities at equitable prices in cooperation with competent authorities in the enforcement of the present Regulations.

Article VII. The competent authorities, within four days after the receipt of notification from the Ministry of Economic Affairs, shall announce the lists mentioned in Article V of the present Regulations to the public within their jurisdiction ; and shall, in addition, notify the local chambers of commerce and trade guilds concerned.

Article VIII. Persons who are not merchants, or merchants who are not dealers in the designated commodities, but who hoarded such commodities before the publication of the prohibited list, should report to the competent authorities and undertake to dispose of their stock within a specified time.

Article IX. Dealers of designated commodities who hoarded such commodities before the publication of the prohibited lists should report to the competent authorities and their respective guilds and place their stocks on sale. The interested guilds should make periodic investigations into the sale of such commodities and report to the competent authorities.

Article X. The competent authorities may either fix the selling prices of the commodities which should be sold within a specified time or placed on the market for sale, or order their removal to a designated destination for sale.

Article XI. Owners of the commodities which are to be disposed of within a specified time shall not refuse to sell to any consumer or merchant dealing in such commodities who is willing to buy according to market prices or official quotations.

Owners of such commodities may not buy them back under fictitious names.

Article XII. If the said commodities cannot be disposed of within a specified time, the competent authorities may undertake to sell them for the owners, or order the owners to deliver them to their respective guilds for sale. Whenever necessary, organs in charge of commodity control and the purchase and sale of daily necessities at equitable prices may buy over such commodities at reasonable prices.

Article XIII. After the present Regulations are put into force, the dealers concerned shall register their purchases with their respective guilds upon the purchase of such commodities ; they shall also report to the guilds when such commodities are sold.

The guilds concerned shall forward the aforesaid registrations and reports every month to the competent authorities for examination.

Article XIV. The guilds concerned shall be responsible for investigating and reporting on the hoarding and profiteering activities of their members and non-members.

Those guilds concerned which fail to comply with the present Regulations, or try to shield offending members, shall be punished by the competent authorities in accordance with law.

Article XV. Manufacturers and dealers producing, buying and transporting the designated commodities, shall make monthly reports regarding the amount of their production and stocks, together with the cost of production, to their respective guilds which shall, in turn, submit them to the competent authorities for reference.

Article XVI. The competent authorities shall dispatch officials from time to time to investigate the purchase, marketing, storing and transportation of designated commodities within their jurisdiction, and also have the right to examine the accounts and bills of the dealers.

The guilds concerned shall appoint responsible officials to assist the competent authorities in conducting investigations according to the present Regulations.

Article XVII. The penalty of confiscation of all hoarded commodities and, in addition, a fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000) shall be imposed on any person committing one of the following acts :—

- (1) Failure to make reports in accordance with Articles XIII and IX of the present Regulations, or to make correct reports.
- (2) Failure to comply with the orders of competent local authorities under Article X of the present Regulations.
- (3) Violation of the second part of Article XI of the present Regulations.



(4) Continuance of hoarding of and profiteering in designated commodities subsequent to the publication of the prohibited lists by the competent authorities.

Article XVIII. Besides the confiscation of all hoarded commodities, the competent authorities shall institute legal proceedings against the offenders in a court of law under Article XXXI of the *Regulations Governing the Control of Agricultural, Mining, Industrial and Commercial Enterprises* for any one of the following acts:

(1) Continuance of hoarding on the part of non-merchants, or merchants not dealing in the designated commodities, after the publication of the prohibited list by competent local authorities.

(2) Hoarding, profiteering and concealment of large quantities of designated commodities under fictitious names, or storing them in different localities with the intention of impeding the search by competent local authorities and of evading the law.

(3) Buying and selling in the black market of commodities which are to be sold within a specified time, or on warehouse certificates but without keeping such goods in stock, or on speculation in stocks and exchange, etc.

Article XIX. In meting out punishment for the offenses stated in the two preceding articles, local competent authorities shall submit their decisions to provincial or municipal governments for approval, and the latter shall report the cases to the Ministry of Economic Affairs for reference. Unless otherwise provided for in other regulations, all confiscated goods shall be used for price stabilization.

Article XX. Persons possessing reliable information regarding hoarding activities in violation of the present Regulations shall be permitted to furnish a confidential report to the competent authorities upon the production of evidence.

The competent authorities shall reward such informers upon due punishment of the offenders and maintain secrecy. In case the informers are open to suspicion of making false accusations, they shall be dealt with according to law.

Article XXI. One half of the fines and the proceeds from the sale of confiscated goods shall be used for price stabilization, and the other half shall be appropriated as follows:—

(1) Thirty per cent of this sum shall be awarded to the informers or those responsible for the discovery of hoarding activities, and the other twenty per cent to government organs effecting the discovery.

(2) If the discovery is made without the aid of informers and others, the entire sum shall be awarded to the government organs effecting such discovery.

Article XXII. The competent authorities shall make monthly reports to provincial or municipal governments concerning the suppression of hoarding and profiteering activities. The latter shall forward these reports to the Ministry of Economic Affairs for examination, and either commend the competent authorities or punish them according to the merit of their work.

Article XXIII. Officials who intentionally shield offenders, connive at their activities, or commit any other offenses while discharging their duties, as well as conducting searches and enforcing punishments according to the present Regulations, shall be punished upon the production of proper evidence, in accordance with the anti-corruption provisions of the Criminal Code.

Article XXIV. Government employees who abuse their power and utilize their position to engage in hoarding and profiteering activities shall be given heavier punishment under the related provisions of the Criminal Code, in addition to the penalty provided in the present Regulations.

Article XXV. Competent local authorities as well as offices in charge of commodity control and those in charge of the purchase and sale of daily necessities at equitable prices, whom the Ministry of Economic Affairs has empowered to suppress hoarding and profiteering, may, in accordance with the present Regulations, enact separate regulations for any of the designated commodities upon the approval of provincial or municipal governments and the Ministry of Economic Affairs.

Article XXVI. The present Regulations shall come into force from the date of their promulgation.

#### REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE CONTROL OF INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISES AND ORGANIZATIONS IN TIME OF EMERGENCY

(Promulgated by the Executive Yuan  
on June, 17, 1941)

Article I. Unless specifically subject to other laws and regulations, the control of industrial and commercial enterprises and organizations in time of emergency shall be governed by the provisions of the present Regulations.

Article II. The industrial and commercial enterprises specified in the present Regulations shall be enterprises engaged in essential commodities and industries as designated by the Ministry of Economic Affairs. The organizations specified in the present Regulations shall be chambers of commerce and trade guilds of the specified enterprises.

Article III. The Ministries of Economic Affairs and Social Affairs shall designate *hsien* or municipalities as the unit for areas where the present Regulations shall be applied. Competent authorities in charge of the enforcement of the present Regulations shall be *hsien* governments in *hsien*, municipal governments in municipalities and bureaus of social affairs in special municipalities directly under the Executive Yuan.

Article IV. Dealers engaged in essential commodities and industries, with the exception of small enterprises, shall be required to establish corporations, firms and shops and to make corporation or business registration according to law. Factories shall be required to make corporation or business registration and factory registration. The sphere of small enterprises shall be decided by order of the Ministry of Economic Affairs.

Article V. Small dealers in essential commodities and enterprises shall register with their respective trade guilds or the chambers of commerce with regard to the categories of their business, localities of their business, capital and the person in charge. The chambers of commerce or trade guilds shall not charge any fees for the registration and shall report to competent authorities once every three months.

Article VI. Competent authorities shall suppress those enterprises which are not small enterprises and have not established corporations, firms or shops, yet are engaged in essential commodities and enterprises. Registered corporations, firms and shops shall be considered not to have established corporations, firms and shops if they engage in business beyond the scope of the registered categories, or conduct other private business in the names of corporations, firms or shops.

Article VII. A fine of not over thirty (30) per cent of the business income shall be imposed on corporations, firms or shops engaged in essential commodities and industries if they let others use their names in order to engage in business activities.

Article VIII. Competent authorities shall impose punishment, in accordance with law, on corporations, firms, shops or factories engaged in essential commodities and industries if they do not register within the specified period of time, and shall compel them to register.

Article IX. Competent authorities, within one month, shall dispatch officials to areas where chambers of commerce or trade guilds have not been formed to supervise and direct the organization of such chambers of commerce and guilds after the areas have been designated as under control in accordance with the present Regulations.

Article X. Trade guilds engaged in essential commodities and enterprises, in accordance with the *Regulations Governing the Compulsory Participation in and Restriction of Withdrawals from Trade Guilds in Time of Emergency*, shall supervise and direct the joining of guilds by corporations, firms, shops and factories and restrict withdrawals. Corporations, firms, shops and factories which are not able to form trade guilds according to law shall join chambers of commerce. Trade guilds of enterprises engaged in essential commodities and industries shall join chambers of commerce. Competent authorities shall impose punishment on those violating the aforementioned provisions in accordance with Article III of the *Regulations Governing the Compulsory Participation in and Restriction of Withdrawals from Trade Guilds*.

Article XI. Chambers of commerce and trade guilds of enterprises engaged in essential commodities and industries shall examine whether or not members of their respective organizations have completed the procedure of registration, and whether or not particulars reported coincide with actual conditions at the time of registration.

Article XII. Chambers of commerce and trade guilds of enterprises engaged in essential commodities and industries shall issue membership certificates to their respective members.

Article XIII. Competent authorities in accordance with the *Regulations Governing the Despatch of Secretaries to Trade Organizations*, may appoint secretaries to chambers of commerce and trade guilds.

Article XIV. Responsible persons of the chambers of commerce and trade guilds shall be constantly stationed in their respective offices by turn to direct routine affairs. These organizations may form joint offices whenever necessary.

Article XV. The functions of chambers of commerce and trade guilds, unless provided by separate regulations, shall be as follows:

(1) To assist competent authorities in fixing prices and stabilizing the market, and to direct and supervise their respective members in operating their businesses in accordance with law.

(2) To direct their members in increasing production, reducing production cost, and developing their enterprises.

(3) To direct their members in reforming the old accounting system and establishing a new accounting system, as well as promoting technical improvement of the accounting system.

(4) To supervise their members in preparing accounts and bills concerning quantities of daily purchase and sale of commodities and



the cost of production and transportation for the scrutinization and auditing by competent authorities.

(5) To supervise their members in selling their goods at the prices fixed by price stabilization organizations and in controlling and supplying the market in accordance with government orders.

(6) To supervise their members in adopting the system of fixing the prices and issuing invoices.

(7) To assist in settling difficulties in the transportation of commodities and in suppressing illegitimate competition.

(8) To direct their members in reporting any case of hoarding and profiteering.

(9) To confer with industrial and commercial circles in order to investigate industrial and commercial conditions in various localities for the reference of their members.

(10) Chambers of commerce are to assist trade guilds in carrying on their work.

Article XVI. Chambers of commerce and trade guilds of enterprises engaged in essential commodities and industries, from time to time, shall call meetings of representatives of their respective members to discuss their work and to read laws and regulations promulgated by the government for general observation.

Article XVII. Competent authorities shall, from time to time, call meetings of responsible officials of chambers of commerce and trade guilds of enterprises engaged in essential commodities and industries to inquire into the work of their respective organizations, and shall send officials to inspect:

(1) Whether or not corporations, firms, shops or factories are registered in accordance with the provisions in Article IV of the present Regulations.

(2) Whether or not small dealers in essential commodities and industries are registered with chambers of commerce or trade guilds.

(3) Whether or not corporations, firms, shops or businessmen are violating provisions in Articles VI and VII.

(4) Whether or not corporations, firms, shops or factories are abiding by the business control of chambers of commerce or their respective trade guilds, or whether or not there is any case of speculation and profiteering.

(5) Whether or not any corporation, firm, shop or factory has not joined chambers of commerce or trade guilds, or freely withdrawn from such organizations.

(6) Whether or not chambers of commerce or trade guilds of enterprises engaged in essential commodities and industries are carrying on their work in accordance with provisions of Articles XIV, XV and XVI of the present Regulations.

(7) Other matters pertaining to the enterprises engaged in essential commodities and industries.

Officials in charge of the inspection, upon the discovery of any act violating the Regulations, shall recommend the imposition of punishment by competent authorities, but may not directly impose punishment.

Article XVIII. The present Regulations shall come into force from the date of promulgation.

"Except for some work by surgeons of the East India Company, the introduction of scientific medicine into China was by medical missionaries. Peter Parker, the first regularly appointed medical missionary, arrived in China in 1834 and began work in Canton a year later. So impressed was Parker with the necessity of training a Chinese medical profession that as early as 1837 he was able to report the admission of three young Chinese students to his hospital for study. Although all through his life Parker pressed for the establishment of a proper medical college in China, it was not until 1866 that a

## CHAPTER XVII

### PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICINE

#### HISTORY

"The type of medicine practiced in China was quite similar to that of Europe in the pre-scientific era. Philosophical concepts controlled the field, and the ills to which the flesh of man is heir were all related to the universe. Chinese ideas of cosmology were the basis of the theory and art of medicine. Health was dependent upon a proper balance between the two great essences or humors, the *yin* and the *yang*, and the five elements: metal, wood, water, fire and earth. Any disturbance of this delicate balance resulted in disease, and the object of treatment was to restore the equilibrium. Hence, drugs were classified according to their ability to increase or decrease the amount of *yin* or *yang* in the human body, or to bring about a normal correlation among the various elements.

"During the course of centuries an enormous number of substances came to be regarded as possessing medicinal value. Many of these are now known to be worthless, but it is equally certain that many other drugs of real value have been discovered by the Chinese. Although the theory underlying their use was wrong, nevertheless many of the substances themselves are therapeutically useful. Some of these have also been in common use in other parts of the world, some have in recent years been shown to be extremely good remedies, while many others still await systematic study . . . .

medical school was first opened in connection with the Canton Hospital."\*

The history of organized Chinese public health work may be traced to 1902 when the Peiyang Sanitary Department was established. In 1911, the North Manchurian Plague Prevention Service was organized to combat the plague outbreak in North China. Another plague epidemic in 1917 brought into being the National Epidemic Prevention Bureau in Peiping. The administration of health work in the country was, however, vested in the health department of the Ministry of Interior. The department, which was the predecessor of the National Health Administration, was first established in 1911.

(\*From:—"Medical Education" by Dr. L. G. Kilborn in *Wartime China as Seen by Westerners*; The China Publishing Co., Chungking, 1942.)

#### NATIONAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

The National Health Administration has been alternately attached to the Ministry of Interior and the Executive Yuan. It was under the Ministry of Interior from April to October, 1927. On November 1, 1927, a Ministry of Health was inaugurated with Mr. Hsueh Tu-pi as minister. He was succeeded by Dr. J. Heng Liu in 1929. In 1931, the ministry was abolished and its work was taken over by the Ministry of Interior with Dr. Liu as the director-general. In 1935, the health administration was placed directly under the Executive Yuan.

At the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese war, a Board of Health was created under the National Military Council to centralize all health and medical activities under its two main divisions: the Army Medical Administration and the National Health Administration. The board was short-lived, for in January, 1938, the Army Medical Administration became affiliated to the Ministry of Military Affairs and the National Health Administration to the Ministry of Interior with Dr. F. C. Yen as director-general. In April, 1940, it had its status raised by coming once again directly under the Executive Yuan. Since then Dr. P. Z. King



has been director-general, and Dr. James K. Shen, deputy director-general.

The Administration consists of four departments:

1. Department of General Affairs (director, Mr. S. C. Hsu), which handles documents, correspondence, staff, accounts and publications.

2. Department of Medical Administration (director, Dr. S. Y. Yue), which supervises medical organizations, registers medical personnel and associations, deals with drugs, and compiles and revises the Chinese Pharmacopoeia.

3. Department of Health Organization and Services (director, Dr. C. C. Yen), which promotes local health services, the training of personnel, executes sanitary engineering projects, and is responsible for the examination of food and drink and the improvement of national nutrition.

4. Department of Epidemic Prevention (director, Dr. W. W. Yung), which takes charge of the prevention and control of epidemic and endemic diseases, quarantine, promotion and establishment of anti-epidemic services and supervises the manufacture of biological products.

#### SUBSIDIARY ORGANIZATIONS

The task of protecting the people against epidemic diseases as well as maintaining the normal health services is undertaken principally through the following subsidiary organizations of the Administration:

The National Institute of Health (director, Dr. C. K. Chu) undertakes research and field demonstrations on various technical problems relating to health. There are two branch institutes, Epidemiological Research Institute and Nutrition Research Institute, and eight departments, public health, experimental medicine, chemistry and materia medica, sanitary engineering, maternity and child health, health education, nursing, and health statistics. Under the Institute is the Public Health Personnel Training Institute in Kweiyang (director, Dr. Yao Hsun-yuan), which trains public health officers, public health nurses and other auxiliary personnel.

The Central Hospital has two branches, one at Chungking (superintendent, Dr. S. C. Wu) and one at Kweiyang (superintendent, Dr. Chung Shih-fan) each with an affiliated school of nursing and a capacity of about 250 beds. Both are equipped with X-ray and modern clinical facilities.

There are separate departments for medicine, surgery, gynecology and obstetrics, pediatrics, dermatology, ophthalmology, otolaryngology, dentistry, X-ray, diagnostic laboratory, physico-therapy and pharmacy.

Quarantine Stations carry out the inspection of bus and boat passengers, fumigation of ships and the control of communicable diseases. Preventive inoculations are given at bus stations and wharves against cholera, smallpox, plague, meningitis and diphtheria. In addition to the main station in Chungking and a branch station at Wanhien above Ichang, temporary ones are established at times of plague and cholera epidemics. Dr. Z. H. Tsok is director of the stations.

Weishengshu (National Health Administration) Anti-Epidemic Corps (director, Dr. W. W. Yung) were first organized in 1938 to meet the increasing need of conducting epidemic prevention, health protection and curative services among the civilians. It has regional offices, anti-epidemic units, isolation hospitals, bacteriological laboratories, sanitary engineering units and supply depots. Their work extends to all provinces in Free China.

Stations for the Treatment of Venereal Diseases were established by the National Health Administration at Enshih (Hupei), Kweilin (Kwangsi) and Chuhsien (Chekiang). The latter was withdrawn because of the hostilities in Chekiang province in May, 1942.

The Health Commissioner's Office for the Northwest (acting director, Dr. Y. N. Yang) promotes medical and health work in the seven provinces of Shensi, Shansi, Honan, Kansu, Chinghai, Ningxia and Suiyuan. The office maintains a hospital in Lanchow which has a capacity of 120 beds, and is fitted with water supply and central heating systems. The office has a training institute, an experimental health station which maintains an out-patient department and two mobile field units each with a personnel of 20, including four doctors.

Mongolia Health Center (director, Dr. P. N. Song) and Sichang, (director, Dr. Hui C. Chang), Yaan, (director, Dr. Tan Tsu-lieh) and Hweili (director, Chang Tun-jen) Health Centers in Sikang province aim at the development of modern medicine in China's border provinces. Mobile health units were organized to tour outlying districts.

Highway Health Stations were established to render curative and preventive services to travelers, refugees, highway laborers and villagers and to encourage and stimulate the development of health services in various provinces in Free China. By the end of October, 1942, there were 39 stations at important points along different highways, excluding the 16 stations on the Yunnan-Burma highway which had been either wound up or handed over to the local authorities in Yunnan province following the loss of Burma. Each station has a hospital for serious and emergency cases, an outpatient department, and a small diagnostic laboratory.

Emergency Purchasing Committee for Medical Supplies, with Dr. F. Y. Tai as chairman, was organized to relieve any shortage in medical supplies. It was provided with a revolving fund for the purchase and transportation from various sources of essential drugs to be supplied to different medical and health organizations and the general public. To encourage the importation of drugs and supplies for emergency medical relief purposes, the National Health Administration issues duty-free certificates to all pharmacies and medical institutions for such supplies upon request.

The Central Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Company (manager, Dr. T. H. Tang) was formed in the latter part of 1940 to manufacture as many drugs as native raw materials are available therefor. Its capital was subscribed to by government and private sources.

The National Epidemic Prevention Bureau (director, Dr. F. F. Tang) and the Northwest Epidemic Prevention Bureau (Dr. Y. N. Yang) are engaged in research work and the manufacture of biological products. Working under difficult conditions created by the war, the two bureaus have managed to increase their output considerably. Products manufactured include bacterial and virus

vaccines, sera and anti-toxins, diagnostic antigens and sera, and toxins and toxoids.

The Narcotics Bureau (director, Dr. C. K. Liang) was established in 1935 in accordance with the international convention held in 1931 for the control of the following ten kinds of narcotics and their preparations: opium, morphine, codeine, dionine, apomorphine hydrochloride, extract cannabis, cocaine, strychnine, eukodal and pantopon. The Bureau operates a factory which is manufacturing tinctures, ampoules, tablets of opium, and its derivatives.

The Surgical Instruments and Hospital Equipment Factory (manager, C. K. Yang) has been making standard surgical instruments, sanitary engineering equipment and artificial limbs. The orthopedic section sends skilled fitters to convalescent camps to fit artificial limbs to disabled soldiers.

#### STATISTICAL SUMMARY

The following is a statistical summary of the work of the National Health Administration in 1941:

##### GENERAL AFFAIRS

- (1) Number of documents handled by the Administration in the year:

Total—43,123:

Received—22,056,

Despatched—21,067.

- (2) Laws and regulations promulgated in the year:—52.

- (3) Number of staff by the end of the year:—1,899:

M.—1,158, F.—741.

Staff of the Administration proper:—118.

M.—97, F.—21.

- (4) Training of public health personnel:

INSTITUTES	GRADUATED IN THE YEAR		UNDER TRAINING BY THE END OF THE YEAR	
	Classes	Students.	Classes	Students
Kweiyang T. I.	14	234	2	30
Northwest T. I.			6	63



## MEDICAL ADMINISTRATION

- (5) Medical persons registered in the year:—1,929.

(647 Doctors; 10 dentists;  
58 pharmacists; 330 nurses;  
506 midwives; 378 dispensers.)

- (6) Foreign medical persons registered in the year:—21.  
(16 Doctors; 5 nurses.)

- (7) Number of licenses issued for patent medicines in the year: 115.

- (8) Number of passes issued for free import of emergency relief drugs in the year: 253.

- (9) American Red Cross donations distributed through the Administration in the year: Seventeen varieties of drugs and bandages, among which the most used drugs are:

Acetylsalicylic acid 9,181,520 tab.

Quinine bisulphate 10,623,810 tab.

Emetin hydrochloride 21,424 tab.

Boric acid 14,817 lbs.

- (10) Most used vaccines distributed to provincial and municipal governments by the Administration in the year:

Cholera vaccine 67,560 bottles

Smallpox vaccine 23,500 dozen

## PREVENTIVE AND CURATIVE WORK

- (11) Number of patients treated by hospitals in 1941.

HOSPITALS	OUT-PATIENTS		Admitted in Wards	Total
	First Visits	Revisits		
Central H. (Chungking)	12,214	18,989	2,907	34,110
Central H. (Kweiyang)	17,123	37,312	3,363	57,798
1st Northwest H.	9,244	11,100	739	21,083
2nd Northwest H.	11,025	21,472	1,214	33,711
TOTAL	49,606	88,873	8,223	146,702

N.B.—Work of the 1st Northwest Hospital commenced from April, 1941.

(12) Main services rendered by Highway Health Stations, Suburban Health Stations, and Health Centers in 1941

HEALTH STATIONS AND CENTERS	PATIENTS TREATED				Deliveries
	Smallpox	Cholera	Typhoid	First Visits	
Pingliang HWHS	9,054	10,775	950	8,051	128
Tingsi HWHS	27,101	33,396	3,832	12,060	201
Hanchung HWHS	10,571	7,971	18	7,376	78
Mienyang HWHS	9,391	15,429	5,199	20,965	264
Neikiang HWHS	5,437	13,256	366	18,765	151
Pichieh HWHS	4,566	12,639	1,342	7,146	50
Tungtze HWHS	11,777	19,038	4,696	14,270	155
Anshun HWHS	11,889	18,155	496	14,118	337
Machangping HWHS	18,525	19,889	5,188	10,691	146
Kutsing HWHS	9,042	12,566	42	8,205	211
Hwanghsien HWHS	10,700	12,231	5,188	9,146	248
Kienking HWHS	14,446	19,231	42	9,413	25
Hochih HWHS	7,364	4,446	42	30,861	174
Mienling HWHS	1,267	344	42	5,710	3
Omei HWHS	12	1,178	305	5,060	13
Puling HWHS	5,083	1,270	46	8,064	82
Chinukwan SHS	16,707	4,712	305	10,221	248
Lao-in-yen SHS	667	13,642	46	19,727	156
Jingongpo SHS	3,528	654	849	13,640	209
Manchien SHS	3,711	5,125	1,006	4,820	39
Shemachang SHS	2,992	5,598	456	4,255	77
Sanshenmiao SHS	4,097	6,194	555	6,111	86
Yunshingchang SHS	2,689	4,293	317	14,087	159
Ya-an H. C.	42	2,502	317	10,034	43
Hweili H. C.	1,343	2,502	317	7,548	218
Sichang H. C.	192,021	248,517	25,663	5,620	2
TOTAL	192,021	248,517	25,663	266,670	81
				541,593	3,097
				5,771	3,759

N.B.—Work of the Hweili Health Center commenced from November.



## ANTI-EPIDEMIC AND QUARANTINE SERVICE

## (13) Main services rendered by the Anti-Epidemic Corps in 1941

Preventive Inoculations (persons)		Other Services	
Cholera	252,166	1st visit patients treated	237,146
Typhoid	13,416	Revisit patients treated	373,388
T. and C.	678	Patients treated in wards	345
Smallpox	252,782	Deliveries	510
Plague	38,682	Persons deloused	2,589
Meningitis	837	Pieces of clothing deloused	10,703
Diphtheria	278	Drinking wells disinfected	37,995

## (14) A Work done by Quarantine Stations in 1941

STATIONS	Bus Passengers Inspected	Ship Passengers Inspected	Air Passengers Inspected	Tons of Ships Fumigated
Han-I-Yu		76,707	662	36,651
Teng-Yue	447,501			
Maen-Yun Sub-S.	31,438			
Waen-Ting	9,692			
TOTAL	488,631	79,707	662	36,651

## (14) B Clinical and preventive work done by Quarantine Stations in 1941

	Teng- Yue	Maen- Yun Sub-S	Waen- Ting	Han-I- Yu	TOTAL
CLINICAL WORK					
1st visit patients	828		2,248		3,076
Revisit patients	752		4,827		5,579
PREVENTIVE INOCULATIONS					
Smallpox	5,324	1,677	1,504	3,907	12,412
Cholera	2,942	517	157	55,251	58,867
Plague	625	5	417		1,047
Dysentery	17				17
Diphtheria	446				446
Meningitis	335				335
T. and C.	389				389

N.B.—(1) Maen-Yun Sub-Station established in July.

(2) Data of Waen-Ting include only November and December.

## (15) Patients Treated by Anti-Venereal Diseases Clinics in 1941

PATIENTS	Kweilin	Enshih	Chuhsien	Sian	TOTAL
First visits	694	119	180	227	1,220
Revisits	3,246	642	470	1,049	5,407
TOTAL	3,940	761	650	1,276	6,627

## MEDICAL SUPPLIES

## (16) Drugs prepared by the Narcotics Bureau in 1941

Narcotics produced in 34 Varieties

Non-Narcotics produced in 61 Varieties

The Main products are :

Narcotics		Non-narcotics	
Dover's powder	355,722 tab.	Tannic acid	261 lb.
Morphine HCl (powder)	9,778 gm.	Ammon. chlor.	1,429 lb.
" " (ampoule)	13,351 bxs.	Fld. ext. glycerh.	284 lb.
" " (tablet)	552,250 tab.	Bland's pills	90,500 tab.
Cocaine Phosph. (powder)	6,010 gm.	Mag. sulphate	774 lb.
" " (ampoule)	2,522 bxs.	Sodium sulphate	2,106 lb.
" " (tablet)	989,240 tab.	Brown mixture	1,061,956 tab.
Strychnine HCl	184,875 tab.	Aspirin	76,946 tab.

## (17) Biological products made by Epidemic Prevention Bureau in 1941

National Epidemic Prevention Bureau's production in 47 Varieties

Northwest Epidemic Prevention Bureau's production in 31 Varieties

The Main products are :

Vaccines, Sera and Anti-toxins	National E. P. B.	Northwest E. P. B.	TOTAL
Cholera	2,613,280 c.c.	1,626,640 c.c.	4,239,920 c.c.
Anti-plague	1,562,290 c.c.	20,000 c.c.	1,582,290 c.c.
Smallpox	1,624,171 cap.		1,624,171 cap.
Dysentery	33,790 c.c.		33,790 c.c.
T. A. B.	30,150 c.c.		30,150 c.c.
T. C.	7,670,080 c.c.	9,973,600 c.c.	17,643,680 c.c.
Anti-tetanus	23,160,000 units	8,203,000 units	31,363,000 units
Anti-anthrax		221,270 c.c.	221,270 c.c.

## STATE MEDICINE

China aims to extend a system of organized medical and public health services for the people, the *hsien* (county) health program, which is being incorporated into the new *hsien* system, being one of the means to the end. By this means it is hoped that the services will be within the reach of the rural population. Whenever possible, the National Health Administration helps district health authorities lay a permanent foundation for public health work.

Since the establishment of the Central Field Health Station in 1932, steps have been taken to demonstrate the relative efficiency of the different types of public health services applicable to

Chinese communities. Investigation of endemic diseases has also been started. For the training of public health personnel to meet the need of a state medical service, the Public Health Personnel Training Institute was established in 1935. As a step toward the consolidation of national technical organizations, the Central Field Health Station and the Public Health Personnel Training Institute were amalgamated and re-organized into the National Institute of Health in April, 1941. Besides planning, demonstration, and research, the National Institute of Health also assumes the responsibility of the training of senior public health personnel.

The tremendous need for medical personnel in China is being met by



training institutes and medical colleges. When the war broke out in July, 1937, there were less than 10,000 qualified doctors and 5,000 qualified nurses in the whole country. By the end of September, 1942, medical personnel registered with the National Health Administration included 11,850 doctors, 794 pharmacists, 322 dentists, 5,770 nurses, 4,971 midwives and 3,983 dispensers.

The National Institute of Health trained 161 senior medical officers in nine classes between January and October, 1942. They included 35 nurses, 97 sanitary inspectors, 9 sanitary overseers, 11 sanitary engineers and 9 medical officers.

Under the Institute are Kweiyang and Lanchow regional training institutes which train junior types of medical personnel. The Kweiyang regional institute, the former Public Health Personnel Training Institute, offered eight courses in 1942, including those for public health officers (six months), public health nurses and midwives (six months), sanitary overseers (eighteen months), sanitary inspectors (one year), laboratory technicians (one year), pharmacists (one year), vital statisticians (six months) and medical attendants (six months). In 1942, 16 public health officers, 53 public health nurses and midwives, 40 sanitary overseers and 8 laboratory technicians were graduated. Since the establishment of the institute, a total of 1,971 public health workers have been trained, including 512 medical officers, 758 public health nurses, 181 public health midwives, 37 sanitary engineers, 347 sanitary inspectors, 8 public health pharmacists and 128 others.

The training of auxiliary health personnel is conducted by provincial health authorities. By August, 1942, sixteen training institutes were functioning in different places in Free China.

Organized early in 1938 jointly by the Ministries of Military Affairs and Interior, the Emergency Medical Service Training School, now functioning solely under the Ministry of Military Affairs with Dr. Robert Lim as director, has been giving supplementary technical training to the existing personnel in the army medical service. Up to the latter part of 1942, 7,000 had been trained. The training consists of two courses, three-month initial courses and three-month subsequent courses for medical officers in special subjects such as orthopedic surgery, preventive medicine, sanitary engineering,

radiology, etc., and for medical subordinates in X-ray, laboratory medicine, sanitation, and nursing.

Beginning in 1941, the school has been offering technical training for new personnel for the army medical service. It consists of two two-year courses for nurses and medical officers to provide nurses for army hospitals and assistant medical officers for regimental and divisional medical units. Field service training is also conducted for officers and men in medical tactics and organizations, including individual, team and formation training covering the operation of all the medical units of an army, while hospital training is given officers and men in clinical routine and hospital service, including practice in the wards, operating room, laboratories, and hospital management.

The school, which is situated in Kweiyang, has five branch schools in different war areas. The important features of training are that methods are standardized, and practical drills and exercises are employed with the minimum of theoretical lectures. The scheme of training is to be extended to each army, as every army sanitary corps and Red Cross unit at the front will carry out a simplified training program for the great mass of junior personnel who cannot leave their work to receive training elsewhere.

Systematic training for all types of personnel has been organized, including promotional training, so that efficiency can be continuously maintained. The final objective is to make available for the civil health service after the war all the army medical personnel not required by the army. To this end, methods taught and used have been coordinated with those employed by the civil health service.

To promote health work in various provinces, the National Health Administration has been giving technical and financial assistance to provincial health authorities. The 1942 health budgets of the various provinces totalled \$20,389,469.

Altogether sixteen provincial health departments and one municipal health bureau had been established by August, 1942. Financial assistance was given to Sikang province to expand its health services. Health departments for Shansi and Suiyuan are to be established in 1943.

The promotion of state medicine has been one of the important tasks of the health departments. In 1941, 69 technical workers were sent to fourteen provinces and one municipality. Up to August, 1942, 71 additional technical workers were despatched.

For the purpose of demonstration, subsidies and running expenses were provided for four model county health centers in Kwangsi, Szechwan, Kweichow and Hunan provinces. The subsidies were continued in 1942. In addition, 35 units of ordinary centers and sanitary engineering corps in twelve provinces were subsidized.

Seventy-six health units in the provinces in 1941 received quantities of medical supplies from the National Health Administration, including 158 kinds of drugs, 55 kinds of apparatus, 67,560 bottles of anti-cholera vaccine and 23,500 dozens of tubes of anti-smallpox vaccine. Medical supplies were also distributed to the provinces in 1942. Sanitary engineers were sent to Kwangsi and Szechwan to carry out sanitary engineering projects.

The directors of the health departments in sixteen provinces and the health commissioner of one municipality are:

Szechwan—Dr. C. C. Chen  
Kansu—Dr. Yang Shu-hsin  
Chinghai—Dr. Hsieh Kang-chieh  
Hupei—Dr. Lu Ching-cheng  
Kiangsi—Dr. I. C. Fang  
Yunnan—Dr. Joseph An-cheng Miao  
Kwangtung—Dr. M. Wong  
Chekiang—Dr. Sung Hsu-shang  
Shensi—Dr. Yang Hoh-chen  
Ningsia—Dr. Pi Tien-min  
Honan—Dr. Shih Kuo-fan  
Hunan—Dr. W. Chang  
Kweichow—Dr. K. F. Yao  
Kwangsi—Dr. Wong Wen-yuan  
Fukien—Dr. Loh Ti-huan  
Anhwei—Dr. Sung Ying-kun.  
Chungking—Dr. Wang Tze-hsiang

The National Health Administration's *hsien* (county) health system aims at the promotion of rural health. With the county seat as base, health work is to spread to all corners.

The new system is based on the following principles: To utilize the limited available number of medical

workers as the fundamental staff and to train the youths in the villages as the auxiliary working forces; to consider the prevailing diseases and health problems of the people as a whole, with emphasis on preventive measures; to make the services come within the economic power of the people so that with limited funds it will be possible to set up the health organizations on a nation-wide scale.

Through the new system, the health authorities hope to have as many health stations as the post office has branches. It provides for a health center for each county, a health district center for each district, a health station for each town or village, and a health worker for each *pao* (a *pao* consists of six to fifteen *chia*, and each *chia* comprises six to fifteen households).

Coming directly under the county government and concurrently under the supervision of the provincial health department, the county health center will be responsible for the health administration and the promotion of health work in the whole county. Its staff will consist of a county health officer, one to three doctors, one or two public health nurses, two to four midwives, one or two pharmacists, one or two laboratory technicians, two to four sanitary inspectors, one to three clerks, and a number of health workers.

Each county health center will maintain a 20-40 bed hospital, a laboratory and a mobile clinic. It will admit patients sent to it by health centers and stations in districts, towns, and villages under the county. In case of epidemics, a separate ward is to be set up for the isolation and treatment of such cases.

Through the new system, uniformity is being brought into every branch of health work in the country. Standard lists of drugs and medical instruments are distributed among the different grades of county health organizations. Designs of buildings, construction, and lists of equipment and furniture too are standardized.

In 1941, the National Health Administration subsidized the provincial health authorities of Szechwan, Hunan, Kiangsi, Fukien, Chekiang, Yunnan, Kweichow, Kwangtung and Kwangsi in the form of 39 senior medical officers, 3 sanitary engineers, and medical supplies as well as for carrying out sanitary engineering projects for the development of local health organizations. Subsidies for



capital and running expenses were provided for four model *hsien* health centers for the purpose of demonstration in addition to 35 ordinary centers.

The following table shows the increase in the number of *hsien* health centers in thirteen provinces during the period 1937 to 1941:

PROVINCE	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
Szechwan			9	47	65
Chekiang	14	61	6	43	60
Kiangsi	83	83	83	81	81
Hunan	6	14	68	75	75
Honan					2
Shensi	8	11	14	43	54
Kansu			5	13	20
Fukien	15	61	62	63	64
Kwangtung			39	60	73
Kwangsi	88	88	99	78	87
Kweichow			33	64	76
Hupei				8	17
Yunnan	3	21	37	45	77
TOTAL	217	372	494	634	751

Another project to stimulate the development of the *hsien* health system is the establishment of highway health stations at important points along different highways. The organization, size and composition of staff of such a highway health station approximates that of the permanent *hsien* health center. Housed in uniform buildings with 30-bed wards, an out-patient department and a small diagnostic laboratory, each station undertakes the curative and preventive services over a distance of 100 kilometers, rendering medical service to road workers, travelers, and the

people in the district in which it is situated.

Highway stations were first established in 1939 along the northwestern highway extending from Chungking and Chengtu in Szechwan to Lanchow in Kansu. New ones were later established in China's southwestern regions. In cooperation with the Ministry of Communications, seven stations and sixteen mobile units were organized to serve the builders of the Loshan-Sichang highway, linking Szechwan with Sikang, and at present the travelers and the inhabitants of the regions through which the road traverses. In newly developed districts into which government offices and others have moved from congested areas, health stations have also been established.

By the end of 1942, 39 stations were maintained. The stations along the Yunnan-Burma Road were either handed over to the local health authorities or removed after the loss of Burma. The list of highway health stations follows:

Kansu: Tiensui, Pingliang, Chiuchuan, Tingsi, Yungtung; Szechwan: Sinchia, Mienyang, Omei, Neikiang, Luhsien, Chinmukuan, Nanwenchuan, Chienkiang, Lungtang, Hsuyung, Hsiehmachang, Sanshengmiao, Yunghsin-chang, Hsinglungchang, Chingkanpo, Laoying-yen; Shensi: Hanchung, Changwu, Hsuanshihpu; Kweichow: Tushan, Tungze, Anshun, Pichieh, Weining, Annan, Panghsien; Sikang: Fulin, Mienning; Hunan: Chenchi, Huanhsien, Soli; Yunnan: Kutsing, Hsuenwei; Kwangsi: Hocht.

The following is a summary of the more important activities of the highway health stations during the years 1939 to 1941:

ACTIVITY	NUMBER		
	1939	1940	1941
PREVENTIVE INOCULATIONS—			
Smallpox	38,511	169,756	192,021
Cholera	194,320	334,716	248,517
Typhoid	9,891	19,681	25,663
CURATIVE SERVICE—			
First visits	120,704	307,182	266,670
Subsequent visits	174,453	533,828	541,593
Emergency calls	3,439	4,965	5,771
Patients admitted to hospital	694	2,399	3,759
HEALTH SERVICE—			
Deliveries	877	3,108	3,092

### EPIDEMIC CONTROL

Much of the resources and energies of the National Health Administration is concentrated on the work of epidemic control.

Heading the anti-epidemic forces is the National Health Administration's Anti-Epidemic Corps. With its headquarters in Chungking, the Corps consists of four divisions in charge of four regions, namely, Szechwan-Kweichow-Yunnan; Hunan-Hupei; Kwangtung-Kwangsi, and Chekiang-Kiangsi-Fukien. Under each division are four mobile medical units, one mobile laboratory unit, one mobile sanitary unit, one isolation hospital and one supply depot. Each anti-epidemic unit is composed of two physicians, four nurses, four dressers, one sanitary inspector, and one clerk, and the unit is capable of breaking up into two sub-units if conditions require. Each diagnostic laboratory, isolation hospital and special sanitary unit is headed respectively by a bacteriologist, a clinician or a sanitary engineer, who with a number of assistants serves as consultant to the mobile units. Each sanitary unit is composed of two sanitary engineers, two sanitary supervisors, two sanitary assistants and three craftsmen.

Formed in 1938, the Corps, besides fighting and controlling epidemics, has rendered special technical service in epidemic areas by providing laboratory and sanitary engineering facilities and has cooperated with public health personnel training centers by providing fields for practical training in communicable disease control methods. It has also collected epidemiological data, initiated special sanitary engineering projects in rural districts and helped local health authorities in controlling endemic diseases such as schistosomiasis and other parasitic infections.

Guarding the health of the troops are army anti-epidemic corps distributed in all war areas, while similar corps have also been organized by provincial health departments.

To bring about closer coordination of all anti-epidemic forces, a Joint Emergency Anti-Epidemic Commission was formed in May, 1940, by the National Health Administration, the Army Medical Administration, the health department of the Board of Supplies and Transport and the Chinese Red Cross Medical Relief Corps. With the establishment of the commission, the report of an outbreak of any disease in the country will reach the leading health organizations simultaneously, and their combined efforts

for its control are ensured. Besides maintaining a central epidemiological intelligence service, the commission plans civil and army anti-epidemic programs and publishes handbooks to serve as technical guides for field services.

In addition to a quarantine station in Chungking and a branch at Wanhien above Ichang, 64 delousing stations have been established, nine of which are mobile in character and under the National Health Administration's Anti-Epidemic Corps, while fourteen are attached to the Administration's highway health stations. The 41 other delousing stations are distributed as follows:

Kansu, 3; Ningsia, 1; Kweichow, 6; Shensi, 7; Szechwan, 3; Kwangsi, 6; Hunan, 3; Hupei, 2; Kiangsi, 3; Chinghai, 1; Kwangtung, 2; Anhwei, 1; Chekiang, 1; and Yunnan, 2.

Anti-venereal clinics were established at strategic points on national thoroughfares and at places where congregations of troops and laborers were found. The National Health Administration established three, one each in Hupei, Kwangsi and Chekiang provinces, in 1942. Similar clinics have also been established with the cooperation of local health authorities and medical bodies. The Administration supplies them with drugs, instruments and funds.

Provided raw materials are available in sufficient quantities, Free China is in a position to supply all the biological products required for anti-epidemic work. The National Epidemic Prevention Bureau and the Northwest Epidemic Prevention Bureau, both of the National Health Administration, are supplying the bulk of the vaccines and sera required. The provincial hygienic laboratories of Fukien, Kiangsi, Kwangtung, Kwangsi, and Shensi also produce smallpox, cholera and typhoid vaccines for their own use.

The following table shows some of the important biological products manufactured in the first six months of 1942:

Biological Products	National Epidemic Prevention Bureau	Northwest Epidemic Prevention Bureau
Smallpox vaccine	290,620	600,000
Cholera vaccine	1,901,000	800,000
Cholera, typhoid vaccine	260,000	8,000,000
Typhoid, para-typhoid combined vaccine	110,000	40,000
Plague vaccine	4,849,500	1,200,000
Diphtheria antitoxin	5,707,000	20,000,000
Tetanus antitoxin	7,765,000	..

NOTE:—Smallpox vaccine in capillary tubes other vaccines in c.c.  
Diphtheria and tetanus antitoxins in units



**Epidemic Outbreaks:** In the past several years the following epidemics were found and controlled:

#### A. Plague

1. Fukien.—Plague has been endemic in Fukien province for more than 40 years and more than 30 *hsien* are known to have been infected at one time or another. In 1937, plague broke out in eighteen *hsien*, claiming about 4,000 lives. The most seriously affected *hsien* were; Weian, Futsing, Putien and Chinkiang. In 1938, sixteen *hsien* were affected with about 300 cases. The epidemic situation was comparatively serious in Yungchun, Putien, Siennyu and Yungan. In 1939, 873 cases were reported in nine *hsien*; in 1940, 466 cases in 23 *hsien*, and in 1941, 626 cases in 21 *hsien*. Between January and June, 1942, 55 cases were reported in eighteen *hsien*.

2. Chekiang.—Plague first broke out in 1938 in Chingyuan, southern Chekiang near the Fukien border, the disease being believed to have spread to Chekiang from northern Fukien. It continued to appear in Chingyuan in 1939 and 1940, but only a small number of cases were reported. In the winter of 1940, for the first time it occurred in Ningpo, eastern Chekiang, and Chuhsien, western Chekiang. Investigation revealed that prior to the outbreak, Japanese planes had dropped rice and wheat grains over the two places. In Ningpo, 97 out of 99 cases were fatal, and in Chuhsien all the 21 cases were fatal. In March, 1941, plague reappeared in Chuhsien, and from March 5 to December 31, there were 166 cases of which 157 were fatal. The rats in Chuhsien were infected, which meant that plague was enzootic among rats and might infect human beings when conditions should so favor. From Chuhsien, the disease spread to Iwu and Tungyang in October, 1941. In Iwu, 145 cases were reported between October and December, 1941, and in Tungyang, there were 71 cases from December, 1941 to the end of May, 1942.

3. Hunan.—Plague for the first time appeared in Changteh, western Hunan, on November 11, 1941, a week after a Japanese plane had dropped grain and cloth wads. Up to the end of December, 1941, there were eight cases, and one more case appeared in January, 1942. In March, the disease reappeared, and between March and July, 31 cases were

reported. Plague-infected rats were discovered in Taoyuan in April and May, but no human cases were reported. Taoyuan is 22 kilometers by land and 45 kilometers by water from Changteh. Pneumonic plague broke out in Molinghsiang of Taoyuan *hsien* in May, 1942, resulting in sixteen deaths. It was discovered that a plague patient sneaked out from Changteh, developed pneumonic symptoms and infected his own family and neighbors. By means of strict quarantine, with the assistance of the military, the epidemic was controlled within two weeks.

4. Suiyuan and Ningsia.—Plague has been enzootic in the Ordos region for many years. In the winter of 1941 a pneumonic plague epidemic occurred in Wuyuan, Linho and Tengchow. Later it spread to northern Shensi and Shansi. Toward the end of March, 1941, the epidemic subsided. There were a total of 695 deaths including 540 in Suiyuan, 30 in Ningsia, 99 in Shensi and 26 in Shansi.

5. Kiangsi.—From northern Fukien plague spread to Kwangtung, in eastern Kiangsi bordering Fukien, in the spring of 1941. Excessive mortality among rats was first reported in February and March, and in April human beings were infected. Between April 12 and June 5, 1941, 34 cases were reported. One bubonic plague case—a patient who had escaped from Chuhsien in Chekiang—was found in Shangyao on June 7, 1941. No other case was reported.

6. Kwangtung.—Plague has been endemic on Hainan Island and in the Lienkiang and Suihsi districts for many years. Sporadic cases occurred in 1941 and 1942 in Lienkiang.

7. Yunnan.—Between February and July, 1940, 119 plague cases were reported in Loiwing and Wanting. Plague is known to be endemic in northern Burma and is liable to spread toward the Yunnan border. No cases occurred in 1941 and 1942.

#### B. Cholera

Cholera broke out in epidemic proportion in the coastal provinces in 1937, when more than 10,000 cases were reported. In 1938, it reappeared in two epidemic centers: in the East River region of Kwangtung province and around Tungting lake in Hunan. In all, gradually spread to other areas. In all, 167 *hsien* and municipalities in nine provinces were affected. Of a total

of 50,043 cases, 13,316 were fatal. In 1939, cholera spread to 278 *hsien* in fifteen provinces, and 34,995 cases were reported. Among the provinces affected were Szechwan, Hunan, Kiangsi, Kweichow, Yunnan, Shensi, Kwangtung, Hupeh, Kwangsi, Fukien, Kansu, Shansi and Chekiang.

In 1940, semi-isolated epidemic outbreaks were reported from the following provinces: (1) Szechwan: A mild winter in 1939 kept the cholera vibrios alive in northern Szechwan, resulting in the outbreak of sporadic cases throughout the spring. In the summer of 1940 the disease broke out in epidemic form again. Altogether ten *hsien* were affected, cases reported almost reaching 40,000. (2) Chekiang: 9,873 cases were reported in 25 *hsien*. (3) Fukien: 4,047 cases were reported in eighteen *hsien*. (4) Hunan: 103 cases were reported in

nineteen *hsien*. (5) Kwangtung: 418 cases were reported in four *hsien*.

For the first time since 1937 cholera outbreaks subsided in 1941. In Kwangtung, 265 cases were reported in sixteen *hsien*, while in Hunan, 79 cases were reported in fourteen *hsien*. A few cases were reported in Fukien province.

Between January and September, 1942, 11,951 cases of cholera with 4,576 deaths were reported in 210 *hsien* in twelve provinces and one municipality. The cases did not include those in Chekiang where the figures were not yet compiled.

The epidemic reached its height in July when 4,605 cases and 1,494 deaths were recorded. In September, the cases decreased to 215 with 69 deaths.

The following table shows the cholera situation in the provinces affected:

PROVINCE	Number of <i>Hsien</i> Affected	Cases	Deaths	Mortality Percentage
Yunnan	45	4,564	1,875	41.08
Kweichow	26	1,906	355	29.11
Kwangsi	48	3,302	1,453	44.00
Kwangtung	21	420	171	40.71
Hunan	30	1,155	298	25.80
Szechwan	18	279	46	16.48
Kiangsi	10	181	71	39.22
Hupeh	5	108	82	75.92
Chungking City	1	33	25	75.75
Sikang	2	1		
Honan	1	1		
Chekiang	3			
Fukien	1	1		
TOTAL	211	11,951	4,576	38.28

Cholera spread to Kwangsi, Kwangtung and Yunnan from Hongkong and Burma. The disease appeared in Yunnan in May and reached its height in July when 1,623 cases with 448 deaths were recorded.

#### C. Other Diseases:

Dysentery is most prevalent in China and is an important cause of infant mortality and adult debility. It is, however, considered the least serious because it is common.

Typhus fever and relapsing fever are common among troops and in refugee camps. Delousing stations established in the last few years by the National Health Administration, the Army Medical Administration and the Chinese Red Cross Medical Relief Corps have helped

to reduce the total incidence. A serious epidemic occurred in Hupeh in 1941.

Malaria is prevalent south of the Yangtze, especially in Yunnan, Kweichow, and Kwangsi provinces. In 1939, a Yunnan Anti-Malaria Commission was organized, and a second one was formed in Kweichow in 1940. Both commissions are carrying out a systematic control program on a relatively large scale. At the request of the Chinese Government a special medical mission was dispatched by the American Government to take charge of the malaria control work along the projected Yunnan-Burma railway. Assisting the sixteen American members of the mission were nine medical officers, nine sanitary engineers, six entomologists, 15 sanitary supervisors, and 116 sanitary



inspectors detailed by the National Health Administration. Active work began in January, 1942, but ended in April owing to the spread of hostilities to Burma.

Diphtheria occurs in epidemic proportions in Kansu and Shensi. In other provinces in Free China, only sporadic cases were reported. Smallpox appears in sporadic form in different provinces during 1941:

The following table shows the number of communicable diseases reported in different provinces during 1941:

PROVINCE	Cholera	Typhoid	Dysentery	Typhus Fever	Relapsing Fever	Malaria	Smallpox	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	Plague
Chekiang		56	1,889		46	4,464	6	1	1		352
Anhui		5	55		39	618	158	1			
Kiangsi		848	9,176	100	852	74,368	555	31	3	38	37
Hupeh		669	4,743	190	1,444	12,245	591	10		2	
Hunan	79	534	4,007	71	752	12,173	120	14	4	9	7
Szechwan	3	883	6,917	136	280	32,558	279	224	17	22	
Shansi		65	206	225	638	311	2	7	1		
Honan		3,748	10,963	1,426	2,878	15,323	987	450	511	277	
Shensi		1,413	3,400	1,061	2,874	3,996	122	133	109	36	
Kansu		423	1,283	283	422	308	200	913	39	4	
Fukien	5	335	1,524	30	277	15,102	1,774	22	3	328	626
Kwangtung	265	2,409	25,744	495	195	73,850	3,163	84	26	141	85
Kwangsi		1,452	19,365	185	440	54,932	3,220	202	61	90	
Yunnan		571	6,121	108	528	29,159	328	36	60	48	
Kweichow		375	4,894	198	285	20,708	282	70	33	44	
Sikang		560	267	420	344	1,087	6	12			
Suiyuan		125	272	21	88	59	4	20	3		39
Ningsia		747	860	362	426	60	169	152	9	1	
TOTAL	332	15,213	101,686	5,320	12,808	351,431	11,966	2,382	880	1,040	1,146

## BACTERIAL WARFARE

Dr. P. Z. King's statement released on April 9, 1942, and reports submitted by Chinese and foreign medical experts definitely prove that at least on five occasions Japan resorted to bacterial warfare in China.

Yet a sixth attempt was made on the morning of August 30, 1942, when three Japanese planes dropped a large quantity of "kaoliang" and corn in Nanyang, in Honan province. The grain was analyzed by local medical offices and found to contain bubonic plague bacteria.

The first Japanese attempt was made on October 27, 1940, when a quantity of wheat was dropped by Japanese planes over Ningpo. An epidemic broke out soon afterward and lasted 34 days, claiming 99 victims. Diagnosis of plague was definitely confirmed in laboratory tests. On October 4, 1940, a Japanese plane scattered rice and wheat and fleas over Chuhsien, Chekiang. Bubonic plague appeared 38 days later, causing 21 deaths. Kinhsia was attacked by three Japanese planes on November 28, 1940, when a large quantity of translucent granules like shrimp-eggs were dropped. Microscopic examination revealed the presence of plague bacilli though no epidemic resulted. On November 4, 1941, a Japanese plane visited Changteh, western Hunan, dropping rice, paper, and cotton wads on which bacilli were found. Later nine cases of plague were reported. Numerous circumstantial evidence, including infected rats, proved beyond doubt the origin of the epidemic. Lastly, a serious attack of plague broke out in Suiyuan, Ningsia, and Shensi. Six hundred cases were reported. A communique from local military authorities stated that a large number of sick rodents was set free by the enemy there.

The full text of Dr. King's statement reads as follows:

"Up to the present time the practicability of bacterial warfare has been little known to the public because applicable experimental results, if available, are usually kept a military secret.

"In the past the artificial dissemination of disease germs has been done for military purposes. The pollution of drinking water supplies by the introduction of diseased animals or other infected materials into the wells has been

practiced by retreating armies with the intention of causing epidemics of gastrointestinal infections among the troops in pursuit. Fortunately such water-borne infections can be controlled with relative ease by boiling of all drinking water and disinfection by chemical means.

"Whether or not infectious diseases could be widely and intentionally spread by artificial means with deadly results had not been demonstrated prior to the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese war. However, in the last two years sufficient circumstantial evidence has been gathered to show that the Japanese have been using our people as guinea pigs for experimentation on the practicability of bacterial warfare. They have tried to produce epidemics of plague in Free China by scattering plague-infected materials from airplanes. The facts thus far collected follow:

"1. On October 29, 1940, bubonic plague for the first time occurred in Ningpo in Chekiang province. The epidemic lasted 34 days and claimed 99 victims. It was reported that on October 27, 1940, Japanese planes raided Ningpo and scattered a considerable quantity of wheat over the port city. Although it was a curious fact to find 'grain from heaven' yet no one at the time seemed to appreciate the enemy's intention and no thorough examination of the grain was made. All the plague victims were local residents. The diagnosis of plague was definitely confirmed by laboratory tests. There was no excessive mortality among rats noticed before the epidemic and, despite careful examination, no exogenous sources of infection could be discovered.

"2. On October 4, 1940, a Japanese plane visited Chuhsien, Chekiang province. After circling over the city it scattered rice and wheat mixed with fleas over the western district of the city. There were many eye-witnesses among whom was a man named Hsu, who collected some grain and dead fleas from the street outside of his own house. He sent them to the local air-raid precautionary corps for transmission to the provincial hygienic laboratory. The laboratory examination result was that 'there were no pathogenic organisms found by bacteriological culture methods.' However, on November 12, 38 days after the Japanese plane's visit, bubonic plague appeared in the same area where



the grain and fleas were found in abundance. The epidemic in Chuhsien lasted 24 days, resulting in 21 deaths.

"Available records show bubonic plague never occurred in Chuhsien before. After careful investigation it was believed that the strange visit of the enemy plane was the cause of the epidemic and the transmitting agent was rat fleas, presumably infected with plague and definitely dropped by the enemy plane. As plague is primarily a disease of rodents, the grain was probably used to attract the rats and expose them to the infected fleas mixed therein. It was regrettable that the fleas collected were not properly examined. Owing to deficient laboratory facilities, an animal inoculation test was not performed.

"3. On November 28, 1940, when the plague epidemic in Ningpo and Chuhsien was still in progress, three Japanese planes came to Kinhwa, an important commercial city situated between Ningpo and Chuhsien, and there dropped a large quantity of small granules about the size of shrimp-eggs. These strange objects were collected and examined in a local hospital.

"The granules were more or less round, about one millimeter in diameter, of whitish-yellow, somewhat translucent with a certain amount of glistening reflection from the surface. When brought into contact with a drop of water on a glass slide the granule began to swell to about twice its original size. In a small amount of water in a test tube with some agitation it would break up into whitish flakes and later form a milky suspension. Microscopic examination of these granules revealed the presence of numerous gram-negative bacilli with distinct bipolar staining in some of them and an abundance of involution forms, thus possessing the morphological characteristics of *B. Pestis*, the positive organism of plague. When cultured in agar medium these gram-negative bacilli showed no growth and because of inadequacy of laboratory facilities animal inoculation tests could not be performed.

"Upon the receipt of such a startling report from Kinhwa the National Health Administration dispatched Dr. W. W. Yung, director of the Department of Epidemic Prevention; Dr. H. M. Jettmar, epidemiologist, formerly of the League of Nations Epidemic Commission, and other technical experts to investigate

the situation. Arriving in Kinhwa early in January, 1941, they examined 26 of these granules and confirmed the previous observations, but inoculation tests performed on guinea pigs by Dr. Jettmar gave negative results. It is difficult to say whether or not the lapse of time and the method of preservation of the granules had something to do with the negative results from the animal inoculation test, which is a crucial test for *B. Pestis*. At all events no plague occurred in Kinhwa and it indicated that this particular Japanese experiment on bacterial warfare ended in failure.

"4. On November 4, 1941, at about 5 a.m., a lone enemy plane appeared over Changteh, Hunan province, flying very low, the morning being rather misty. Instead of bombs, wheat and rice, pieces of paper, cotton wadding, and some unidentified particles were dropped. After the all-clear signal had been sounded some of these strange gifts from the enemy were collected and sent by the police to a local missionary hospital for examination which revealed the presence of micro-organisms reported to resemble *B. Pestis*.

"On November 11, seven days later, the first clinical case of plague came to notice, followed by five more cases. The diagnosis of bubonic plague was definitely confirmed in one of the six cases in November by bacteriological culture method and animal inoculation test.

"According to the investigation of Dr. W. W. Chen, bacteriologist, who has had special training in plague work in India, and Dr. R. Pollitzer, epidemiologist of the National Health Administration and formerly of the League of Nations Epidemic Commission, the Changteh plague epidemic was caused by enemy action because of the following strong circumstantial evidence:

"A—That Changteh has never been, as far as is known, afflicted by plague. During previous pandemics and severe epidemics elsewhere in China this part of Hunan (as a matter of fact this part of Central China in general) has never been known to come under the scourge of the disease.

"B—That the present outbreak may have been due to direct contiguous spread from neighboring plague-infected districts

is also untenable on epidemiological grounds. Epidemiologically plague spreads along transport routes for grain on which the rats feed. The nearest epidemic center to Changteh is Chuhsien in Chekiang, about 2,000 kilometers away by land or river communication. Furthermore, Changteh being a rice producing district, supplies rice to other districts and does not receive rice from other cities. Besides, all the cases occurring in Changteh were native inhabitants who had not been away from the city or its immediate environs at all.

"C—That all the cases came from the areas within the city where the strange objects dropped by enemy planes were found, and that among the wheat and rice and cotton rags were the most probable included vectors, probably fleas. The fleas were not noticed on the spot because they were not looked for and because the air raid alarm lasted some twelve hours with the result that the fleas must have in the meantime escaped to other hiding places.

"D—That there was no apparent evidence of any excessive rat mortality before and for some time after the 'aerial incident.' About 200 rats were caught and examined during the months of November and December but no evidence of plague was found. However, toward the end of January and the first part of February of this year, among 78 rats examined there were eighteen with definite plague infection. As plague is primarily a disease of rodents the usual sequence of events is that an epizootic precedes an epidemic but that did not take place in the present case. The infected fleas from the enemy planes must have first attacked men and a little later, the rats.

"E—That all the first six human cases were infected within fifteen days after the 'aerial incident' and that infected fleas are known to be able to survive under suitable conditions for

weeks without feeding. The normal incubation period of bubonic plague is three to seven days and may occasionally be prolonged to eight or even fourteen days. The time factor is certainly also a strong circumstantial evidence.

"5. A serious epidemic of plague occurring in Suiyuan, Ningsia and Shensi provinces has recently been reported. From the last week of January this year to date there have been some 600 cases. Those cases were reported in a recent communique from the local military in the northwestern part of the epidemic area. However, considering the fact that plague is known to be enzootic among the native rodents in the Ordos region in Suiyuan one must wait for confirmation of the reports that probably the plague was caused there by enemy action.

"Technical experts, including Dr. Y. N. Yang, Director of the National Health Administration's Northwest Epidemic Prevention Bureau, have been sent there to investigate and help control the epidemic.

"The enumeration of facts thus far collected leads to the conclusion that the Japanese army has attempted bacterial warfare in China. In Chekiang and Hunan they had scattered from the air infective materials and succeeded in causing epidemic outbreaks of plague. Aside from temporary terrorization of the general population in the afflicted areas this inhuman act of our enemy is most condemnable when one realizes that once the disease has taken root in the local rat population it will continue to infect men for many years to come. Fortunately the mode of infection and the method of control of plague are known and it is possible to keep the disease in check by vigorous control measures. Our difficulty at present is the shortage of anti-epidemic supplies required. The recent advance in chemotherapy has given us new drugs that are more or less effective for the treatment of plague cases. These are sulfathiazole and allied sulphonamide compounds which China cannot as yet produce herself.

"For prevention, plague vaccine can be produced in considerable quantities by the National Epidemic Prevention Bureau in Kunming and the Northwest Epidemic Prevention Bureau in Lanchow, provided the raw materials required for



vaccine production such as peptone and agar agar are available.

"Rat proofing of all buildings and eradication of rats are fundamental control measures but under war conditions they cannot be satisfactorily carried out.

"If rat poisons such as cyanogas and barium carbonate can be obtained from abroad in large quantities deratization campaigns may be launched in cities where rats are a menace."

### IMPROVEMENT OF NUTRITION

One of the wartime health activities aims at the improvement of nutrition. The National Institute of Health did the following dietary surveys and nutritional studies in 1941:

Dr. C. F. Wang formulated an "egg yolk-legume mixture" to take the place of milk or milk powder. Feeding experiments on a 13-day old baby with the new mixture was tried for 60 consecutive days. The results were found to be very favorable and promising.

A study of nutritional values between biscuits made with white flour and those made with mixed cereals resulted in the preparation of mixed cereal biscuits by the department to advertise their nutritional value.

A manual was prepared on improved cooking methods and suggested recipes using various cereal meals, sweet potatoes and other products of high nutritional value.

Dietary studies were made of the workmen, the staff members and their families of the National Health Administration in the department's survey of the diets of public functionaries during wartime. The results of these studies seem to indicate that there existed protein and vitamin C deficiency in all the three groups. With the exception of the third group there seems to be a general lack of sufficient total calories and vitamin A. In all three diets there is no indication of the shortage of any of the essential minerals.

Four kinds of booklets on nutrition were written and published for general distribution. Free copies of these were

Food	Fats	Protein	Starch	Phosphorus	Iron	Vitamins
Unpolished wheat	2	12	74	XX	XX	XXX
Unpolished rice	1	8	76	XX	XX	XXX
flour	1	11	77	X	X	0
Polished rice	0	7	79	X	X	0

sent to schools, libraries and public organizations.

A series of investigations were made on human vitamin C nutrition. The daily vitamin C requirement of healthy Chinese adults was found to be 0.70-0.76 mg. per kg. of body weight. The requirement of vitamin C of both children and lactating women is higher than adult. 1.0-1.6 mg. of vitamin C per kg. per day would be required in such cases. Investigations were made into plasma vitamin C content of 108 residents in Kweiyang, Kweichow province, and into the effect of cooking on the total ascorbic acid content of vegetables. It was found that considerable amount of vitamin C is destroyed by improper methods of cooking such as frying, steaming as well as by the use of copper vessels for cooking vegetables.

The Nutrition Promotion Committee was organized in December, 1940, with the following nine government officials on its presidium: Dr. H. H. Kung, Vice-President of the Executive Yuan and Minister of Finance; Mr. Chen Li-fu, Minister of Education; Dr. Wong Wen-hao, Minister of Economic Affairs; Admiral Shen Hung-lieh, Minister of Agriculture and Forestry; Mr. Ku Cheng-kang, Minister of Social Affairs; Dr. P. Z. King, Director-General of the National Health Administration; Mr. Chen Chi-tsai, Controller-General; Dr. K. C. Wu, former Mayor of Chungking and now Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Kang Hsin-ju, Chairman of the Chungking Provisional Political Council.

In one of the publicity campaigns sponsored by the Committee in Chungking in September, 1942, the National Health Administration displayed models, charts, maps, and diagrams, giving details of a healthy diet, and of the contents and nutritive value of all kinds of common food. The Ministry of Social Affairs and the National New Life Movement Association participated in the exhibition. The preparation and cooking of inexpensive and yet nutritive dishes were demonstrated.

The following chart, dealing with the nutritive value of China's staple food, attracted wide attention:

As a demonstration of the right food combination, the Committee on one occa-

sion treated hundreds of guests to a model dinner. The menu consisted of:

	Vitamins					Phosphorus	Iron	Calcium	Calories
	A	B	C	D	E				
1. Soup	X	XX			X	XXX	X	X	36
2. Cabbage & Liver	XXX	XX	XXX	X	XX	XXX	XXX	X	88
3. Cabbage & Pork	X	XX			XX	XXX	X	X	210
4. Bean-curd	X					X	X	X	60
5. Salted Beef	X	X	X	X	XX	XXX	XX	XX	278
6. Salted Cabbage		XX	XXX		XX	X	XX	X	48
7. Rice with Beans	X	XX			X	XXX	XX	X	446
8. Green Bean Soup	X	XX			X	XXX	XX	X	66
9. Vita-cake	X	XX			X	XXX	X	X	91
10. Vita-beanmilk	X	XX			X	XXX	X	X	186

(The Sign X indicates the percentage of vitamins A,B,C,D,E and of other contents. According to a footnote on the menu, the human body needs 2,400 calories daily.)

As a preliminary step toward the improvement of nutrition for the Chinese army, a comprehensive research was made to obtain actual food and nutrition conditions of Chinese soldiers in general as well as to prepare a standardized list of minimum diet and nutrition requirements for the reference of the various armed forces of China.

The study, lasting seven months, used as subjects of the experimentation and research privates of two companies, each of 127 men, who were divided into an experimental group and a control group.

The study was divided into three periods of investigation and examination, experimentation, and confirmation. Those in the experimental group were given a modified diet prepared under strict supervision for a period of 75 days. After that both groups were put on this improved diet for another 45 days, duration of the last period of confirmation.

Prior to the research, soldiers of the two companies daily consumed on the average 772.80 grams of rice, 6.50 grams of oil, 9.60 grams of meat, 308.90 grams of vegetables, 15 grams of soy bean, 8.40 grams of salt, 4.40 grams of other seasoning matters, and 1.06 grams of miscellaneous items. These foods were calculated to yield about 3,100 calories of heat per day.

The improved diet, yielding approximately 3,400 calories of heat daily, gives each soldier every day the following: 822.30 grams of rice, 11.40 grams of flour, 15.50 grams of oil, 29.60 grams of meat including animal blood, 150 grams of vegetables (approximately 80 grams of which were leaves and 70 grams roots), 68.80 grams of soy bean and bean products

(29.90 grams of which were soy bean), 10.20 grams of salt, and 7.30 grams of other food substances.

In weight, physical endurance as well as general health the soldiers experimented on showed marked improvement after they were given the improved diet. After 75 days of experimentation during which the modified diet was used, the weight of soldiers in the experimental group increased on the average from  $114.68 \pm 1.17$  pounds to  $121.77 \pm 1.04$  pounds, giving an average increase of  $7.03 \pm 1.56$  pounds for each soldier. This goes to prove the defect of the original diet and also the effects of nutritional improvement on body weight.

At the end of the experimentation period the average weight of the control group was  $116.36 \pm 1.15$  pounds, having no apparent increase over the pre-examination average weight of  $115.35 \pm 1.29$  pounds. However, after the confirmation period the control group's average weight shot up to  $121.41 \pm 1.41$  pounds, registering a per capita increase of  $5.02 \pm 1.90$  pounds over the weight before the improved diet was given this group of soldiers.

Based on the data of their studies, the research workers drew up a suggested standardized diet list which requires a minimum of:

Total heat yield 3,400 calories—

Protein	80	grams
Fat	30	"
Carbohydrate	660	"
Calcium	0.64	"
Phosphorous	1.32	"
Iron	0.01	"

To get these food contents each soldier should consume per day at least 823 grams of coarse rice, 16 grams of oil



for cooking, 30 grams of meat (including blood, liver and egg), 68 grams of bean products (chiefly soy bean), 150 grams of vegetables (the amount of root vegetables not to exceed leaf vegetables), 10 grams of salt, 5 grams of other seasoning matters, and 20 grams of other things.

### MEDICAL SUPPLIES

The number of drug factories in Free China is estimated at 40, the majority being small in size. Much of the chemicals is produced on a small scale, while many of the reagents needed are still made by laboratory methods or are in the experimental stage.

Among the difficulties encountered by the drug manufacturers are lack of trained personnel and shortage in workable materials. Coal distillation is still in an embryonic stage. There are no efficient systems of refrigeration and of vacuum distillation. In the absence of essentials, such as acid resisting steel, suitable containers, specified machinery and tools, the manufacturers

have learned to improve and improvise where necessary or possible in order to produce whatever they can.

Free China has sufficient ordinary inorganic substance. The National Health Administration has been acting as coordinator between manufacturers and the government organizations controlling the needed raw materials. Other assistance the health authorities have given includes technical advice and subsidies. In this way it is hoped that efficiency and production of the factories may be stimulated and the quality of the products improved.

Essential medical supplies, which cannot be made in China or which are produced in too small quantities to meet the demands, are imported by an official committee for general distribution to allay any fear of a drug famine and to maintain drug prices at an equitable level.

Among the drugs which are being manufactured in Free China in fairly large quantities are:

Acidum Boricum  
Albumini Tannas  
Bismuth Compounds  
Calamina  
Calx Chlorinata  
Chloroformum  
Dextrosum  
Hydrargyri Oxidum Flavum  
Hydrargyrum Ammoniatum  
Magnesii Carbonas  
Oleum Ricini  
Plumbi Acetas  
Potassii Chloras  
Serum Anti-diphthericum  
Serum Anti-plague  
Sodii Chloridum  
Sulphur

Acidum Tannicum  
Ammonii Chloridum  
Blaud's Tablets  
Calcii Chloridum  
Camphor  
Cupri Citras  
Dobell's Tablets  
Hydrargyri Perchloridum  
Liq. Ammoniae Fortis  
Magnesii Sulphas  
Oleum Terebinthinae  
Potassa Sulphurata  
Potassii Citras  
Serum Anti-dysentericum  
Serum Tetanicum  
Sodii Sulphas  
Tab. Gentianae et  
Rhei Co.  
Talcum  
Acidum Hydrochloricum  
Ferri Perchloridum  
Sodii Poras  
Gauze Absorbent

Aether  
Argenti Nitras  
Brown Mixture Tablets  
Calcii Lactas  
Carbo Animalis  
Cupri Sulphas  
Ferri et Ammonii Citras  
Hydrargyri Subchloridum  
Magnesii Oxidum  
Menthol  
Pix Pini  
Oleum Menthae  
Sapo Millis  
Serum Anti-meningococcus  
Sodii Bicarbonas  
Spiritus Aetheris Nitrosi  
Tab. Santon. et  
Hydrarg. Subchlor.  
Zinci Sulphas  
Acidum Sulphuricum  
Ferri Sulphas  
Sodii Hydroxide

\*Benzoin must be imported.

Among the drugs which can be partially supplied by Chinese factories are:

Aethylis Chloridum  
Argento-Proteinum  
Mite (Argyrol)  
Digitalis  
Sodii Bromidum  
Acidum Aceticum Glaciale

Antimonii et Potassii  
Tartras\*  
Atropinae Sulphas  
Clycerinum  
Sodii Thiosulphas  
Acidum Lacticum

Argento-Porteinum  
Forte (Portargol)  
Chloralis Hydras  
Potassii Permagnas  
Zinci Oxidum

\*Tartaric acid must be imported.

While it is impossible to give a complete list of all the manufacturing plants and the exact quantity and variety of their products, the following list of some of the best known manufacturing

### MANUFACTURING INSTITUTIONS

National Epidemic Prevention Bureau (under the National Health Administration). Kansu, and Yunnan.

National Central Narcotics Bureau, Szechwan.

China Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Company, Szechwan.

China Drug Co., Ltd., Szechwan.

The New Asia Chemical Works, Ltd., Szechwan.

West China Chemical and Pharmaceutical Industries, Kansu.

Scientific Apparatus Manufacturing Co., Szechwan.

The Wood Dry Distillation Co., Szechwan.

The Golden Sea Chemical Research Institute, Szechwan.

Northwest Chemical Works, Kansu.

New China Chemical Works, Szechwan.

The Kunming Chemical Factory, Yunnan (a joint enterprise of merchants and the Ministry of Economic Affairs).

The Yungli Sulphuric Acid Factory, Szechwan.

Two other sulphuric acid manufacturing plants with a working capital of about NC \$1,000,000 each also operate in Szechwan.

The Central Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Co., Chungking and Chengtu.

The Pharmacist Friends Laboratories, Szechwan.

With a view to achieving self-sufficiency in medical supplies and simplifying the question of supply and demand, the National Health Administration, after much deliberation, has listed 104 kinds of drugs as essentials, in addition to ten kinds of special drugs and nine kinds

institutions with descriptions of a few of them will give a partial idea of what is being undertaken toward meeting the tremendous demand.

### MAIN PRODUCTS

The chief source of the supply of the nation's anti-toxins and epidemic preventives; also, a number of common medicines from native drugs.

Narcotics and non-narcotics.

Pharmaceutical preparations (official and non-official) mostly from native crude drugs.

Pharmaceutical preparations.

Ampoules, chemicals and specialties.

Absorbent cotton and gauze, chemicals and pharmaceutical preparations.

Scientific apparatus for hospitals, schools, etc.

Acetic acid, alcohol, etc.

Gallic acid and its derivatives.

Pharmaceutical preparations, absorbent cotton and absorbent gauze.

Chemicals.

Chemicals, etc.

The annual output was estimated some time ago at 100,000 barrels of sulphuric acid.

This institution was organized in 1940, with three main departments, namely:—Research, Manufacturing, Business. It produces principally pure chemicals and basic drugs, about 95 per cent of which are made from native raw materials. The value of chemicals and drugs produced monthly is NC \$800,000 and \$1,000,000.

Chemicals, pharmaceutical preparations and specialties.

of biological products, all of which are regarded as sufficient to meet the general demands. Of the number, 80 per cent can be made in China. Medical practitioners have been advised by the Administration to prescribe whenever possible only the listed drugs. The list follows:

### A. ORDINARY DRUGS

Acetphenetidinum  
(Phenacetin)  
Acidum Hydrochloricum  
Dilutum  
Adrenalinum  
Alcohol

Acidum Acetylsalicylicum  
(Aspirin)  
Acidum Salicylicum

Aether  
Allum

Acidum Boricum  
Acidum Tannicum  
Albumini Tannas  
Alumen



Ammonii Chloridum	Amylum	Antimonii of Potassii Tartras or Antimonii et Sodii Tartras
Apomorphinae Hydrochloridum	Argenti Nitras	Argento-Profeinum Forte (Protargol)
Arseni Trioxidum	Atropinae Sulphas	Aurentii Amari Cortex
Barbitalum	Benzoinum	Bismuthi Subcarbonas
Bismuthi Subgallas	Bismuthi et Sodii Tartras	Caffeina
Calamina	Calcii Carbonas Praecipi- tatus or Creta Praeparata	Calcii Chloridum
Calcii Lactas	Calx	Calx Chlorinata
Camphorae	Carbo Activatus or Carbo Animalis	Chloralis Hydras
Chloroformum	Cocainaee Hydrochloridum	Codeinae Phosphas
Coptis	Cresol	Cupri Sulphas
Digitalis	Emetinae Hydrochloridum	Ephedra
Ephedrinae Hydrochloridum	Ergota	Ferri Sulphas
Galla	Gentiana	Glucosum
Glycerinum	Glycyrrhizae	Hydrargyri Oxidum Flavum
Hydrargyri Perchloridum	Hydrargyri Subchloridum	Hydrargyrum
Hydrargyrum Ammoniatum	Iodoformum	Iodium
Kaolinum	Magnesii Carponas	Magnesii Sulphas
Menthol	Pharbitis	Phenol
Pituitarium Posterium	Pix Pini	Plumbi Acetas
Polygala	Potassii Acetas	Potassii Iodidum
Potassii Permanganas	Procaina Hydrochloridum	Morphinae Hydrochloridum
Neoparsphenamina	Nux Vomica	Oleum Eucalypti
Oleum Hydnocarpae	Oleum Menthae	Oleum Ricini
Oleum	Oleum Terebinthinae	Opium
Paraffinum Molle (Vaseline)	Quininae Bisulphas (or Sul- phas)	Quininae Dihydrochloridum
Rheum	Santoninum	Sodii Bicarbonas
Sodii Boras (Borax)	Sodii Bromidum	Sodii Chloridum
Sodii Citras	Sodii Salicylas	Sodii Sulphas
Sodii Thiosulphas	Stramonium	Sulphur Sublimatum
Talcum Purificatum	Thymol	Trinitrinum
Zinci Oxidum	Zinci Sulphas	

### B. SPECIAL DRUGS

Chiniofonum (Yatren)	Thiaminae Chloridum	Insulinum
Physostigminae Salicylas	Quininae Aethylcargonas	Sulfanilamidum
Sulfathiazolum	Plasmoquininae Tab.	Thyroideum
	Mersalylum (Salyrgan)	

### C. BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS

Antitoxinum Diphthericum	Antitoxinum Tetanicum	Toxoidum Diphthericum
Toxidum Tetanicum	Vaccinum Cholerae	Vaccinum Cholerae et Typho- -Paratyphosum
Vaccinum Rabies	Vaccinum Typho-Paraty- phosum	Vaccinum Variolae

The manufacture of surgical instruments, hospital equipment and artificial limbs has been handicapped by shortage of necessary machines and tools, raw materials and skilled workmen. Two government factories in Szechwan are working overtime to meet the demand which has proved to be out of all proportions to those of prewar years.

Removed from Nanking to Szechwan, the Surgical Instrument and Hospital

Equipment Factory of the National Health Administration has been manufacturing since March, 1938, surgical instruments and equipment, field operating tables, collapsible stretchers, portable field shower baths, Thomas splints and artificial limbs for use in army hospitals. Its output was increased from 9,924 articles in 1939 to over 48,000 in 1941.

The Military Sanitary Equipment Factory of the Ministry of Military Affairs is producing a total of 13,000 pieces of surgical instruments and hospital supplies in addition to between 400 to 500 artificial limbs a month. The factory's products consist of more than 300 kinds of instruments, ten kinds of artificial limbs and twenty kinds of hospital supplies. If the plant is required to produce only one kind of instrument, the output can be increased to 40,000 articles a month, or about 500,000 a year. Its artificial limbs section sends trained technicians to army hospitals to take measurements and make plaster moulds for disabled soldiers.

Established in July, 1940, the plant has several types of old machines collected in interior China, one being converted into instrument-making service from its original can-stamping purpose. Lien Jui-chi, German-trained pharmacist, is the director of the factory, while Wang Yun-hsuan, trained at Technische-Hochschule zu Berlin, is the chief engineer.

The orthopedic center in Kweiyang also produces orthopedic appliances, such as splints, crutches and artificial limbs.

First with a revolving fund of \$1,000,000 and later reinforced by £168,000 British export credits, the National Health Administration through its Emergency Purchasing Committee for Medical Supplies has been supplying essential drugs to medical and health organizations and the general public at cost.

In the first year after its inauguration in November, 1939, the committee purchased 2,091 packages of medical supplies, and in 1940, 1,839 packages besides 48 cases of cotton and gauze from local factories. Purchases were limited to local plants in 1941, when altogether \$2,040,132 worth of drugs and medical supplies were sold to 222 units. Between January and June, 1942, 360 packages were bought from local drug plants. Arrangements were made by the end of July for the importation of 20 tons of medical supplies from India.

The Committee maintains two agencies to facilitate transportation and two sales offices and two dispensaries in Chungking. Sales were made in seventeen Free China provinces.

Dr. F. Y. Tai is chairman of the committee, the other members being S. C. Hsu, Dr. S. Y. Yue, Dr. Hsu

Shih-chin and S. S. Kung, Dr. C. Y. Shu is the general secretary. An advisory technical committee for medical supplies to China was organized with Dr. P. Z. King, director-general of the National Health Administration, as chairman.

### OLD STYLE MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS

The Old Style Medical Practitioners Committee of the National Health Administration supervises and registers Chinese medicine institutions and organizations; determines the qualifications of herb doctors and supervises their practice; deals with matters concerning the training of old style medical personnel; examines patent herb medicine and supervises herb stores; examines and compiles publications on old style medicine, and administers general affairs relating to old style medicine.

No accurate statistics are available as to the number of old style medical practitioners in the whole of China, but it is estimated to be more than 100,000 persons. Up to October, 1942, at least 5,130 herb doctors were registered with the National Health Administration. Herb doctors may register with provincial and municipal authorities, but the final examination of their qualifications is done by the Committee. Between October, 1941 and August, 1942, herb doctors passed totalled 798, including 389 doctors registered with the Szechwan provincial government, 37 with the Kweichow provincial government, 152 with the Kiangsi provincial government, 100 with the Anhwei provincial government and 120 with the Fukien provincial government.

The Committee has issued certificates to 27 practitioners in war zones and abroad.

Patent herb medicines examined by the Committee between October, 1941 and August, 1942 totalled 99.

Publications on Chinese medicine examined by the Committee in the same period numbered eight.

Herb doctors' associations established in the period number 35, and herb store unions 89.

Books on herbs and on the practice of old style medicine published in the same period numbered three.

Dr. Chen Yu is the chairman of the Committee, and members of the standing committee are: Doctors Peng Yangkuang, Chang Chieh-chai, Yao Feng Huang, and Chang You-chih.



## HOSPITALS IN CHINA

No accurate statistics on hospitals and hospital beds in Free China are available as the difficulty in communications and the removals of institutions resulting from the constant shifting of fighting zones have left gaps in surveys of an extensive nature, and have caused delays and omissions in the collection of reports from various places.

General and special hospitals maintained by provincial and municipal governments at the end of 1941 numbered 43. The number of beds in 34 of them was 2,038. With the increase in the number of *hsien* health centers, more hospital wards have been made available to the public. The *hsien* health system requires each center to maintain a 20 to 40-bed hospital. By the end of 1941,

751 centers had been established in thirteen provinces.

Attempts to obtain accurate and complete numbers of private and mission hospitals in Free China have been equally unsuccessful. Reports reaching the National Health Administration put the number of such hospitals at the end of 1941 at 237 in fourteen provinces with a total of 6,326 beds. The figures are known to have fallen far short of the actual number of hospitals existing in Free China. Some of the hospitals known in operation were found missing from the lists, while in certain cases, figures of hospitals and hospital beds have not yet been received in Chungking. The tables given below were based on reports received by the National Health Administration.

NUMBER OF HOSPITALS, LABORATORIES AND HEALTH CENTERS  
MAINTAINED BY MUNICIPAL AND PROVINCIAL  
GOVERNMENTS AT THE END OF 1941

Municipality & Provinces	General Hospital	Special Hospital	Laboratory	Health Centers
Chungking	3	1	0	0
Szechwan	0	2	0	65
Chekiang	0	0	1	60
Kiangsi	1	2	1	81
Hupei	1	0	0	17
Hunan	1	0	1	75
Honan	1	2	1	2
Shensi	0	1	2	54
Kansu	1	0	0	20
Chinghai	1	0	0	0
Fukien	2	1	1	64
Kwangtung	1	3	1	73
Kwangsi	11	0	1	87
Yunnan	2	2	1	77
Kweichow	2	1	1	76
Ningsia	1	0	0	0
TOTAL	28	15	11	751

NUMBER OF PRIVATE AND MISSION HOSPITALS  
IN CHINA AT THE END OF 1941

Municipality & Provinces	Hospitals	Beds	Municipality & Provinces	Hospitals	Beds
Chungking	5	325	Kwangtung	4	104
Szechwan	23	664	Kwangsi	10	367
Chekiang	56	1,298	Kweichow	1	57
Anhui	6	94	Kansu	8	212
Kiangsi	7	356	Honan	32	437
Hupei	4	136	Chinghai	1	15
Hunan	36	1,536	Yunnan*		
Shansi	1	5	Fukien*		
Shensi	43	720	Sikang*		
			Suiyuan*		

Total number of hospitals: 237, and beds 6,326

\*Figures unavailable

To make the best possible use of existing hospital facilities throughout the country, the Chinese Government has provided subsidies through the National Health Administration for non-governmental hospitals to enable them to treat wounded or sick soldiers and refugees.

The funds available for such subsidies amount to \$100,000 a month; and the scheme of hospital subsidies has been in effect with slight modifications since the outbreak of hostilities in 1937. The hospitals are subsidized on the basis of monthly returns giving the number of wounded or sick soldiers and refugees treated at a daily rate of \$2 per inpatient and 40 cents per outpatient visit. Besides such cash subsidies, grants of medical supplies are provided.

A total of 80 hospitals with a bed capacity of 4,000 in Free China came within the scope of this scheme in 1942. The subsidies ranged from \$600 to \$1,800 a month for each hospital. Of the \$100,000, 40 per cent was in cash, while 60 per cent in medical supplies.

Three orthopedic centers are treating wounded soldiers and civilian air raid casualties, and at the same time, additional technical personnel are being trained there to start orthopedic work in other parts of China so that the number of deformities may be substantially reduced. All the three centers are attached to the Emergency Medical Service Training Schools of the Ministry of Military Affairs.

The first center, with 200 beds, forms part of the 1,000-bed training hospital and school at Kweiyang. Equipment to the value of \$2,000 was provided by the British Orthopedic Society, while the British Fund for Relief of Distressed in China gave HK \$2,000 for the maintenance of the center for the first six months.

The Kweiyang center operates a workshop to provide artificial limbs. Vocational training along useful lines is given convalescent patients.

The two branch centers, each with a capacity of between 50 and 70 beds, are attached to training schools, one at Paocheng, Shensi, and the other at Tungan, Hunan.

## CONSCRIPTION OF PERSONNEL

Graduates of medical colleges, dentistry, and nursing schools, with the exception of fifteen per cent of them who might

work in their original schools, have been required since 1942 to join army and civil medical service. The distribution of the 85 per cent of medical graduates was as follows: 40 per cent to the Army Medical Administration, 30 per cent to the National Health Administration, and 15 per cent to the Red Cross Medical Relief Commission. Half of the graduates of midwifery schools were required to work in the National Health Administration. The distribution of the graduates among the three services was to be decided by drawing lots at the schools.

Graduation certificates, according to the regulations promulgated on May 5, 1942, will be awarded the students upon completion of one year's service with either of the three organizations. The schools are required to send the names of graduates to the Ministry of Education and the Wartime Medical Personnel Conscription Committee for reference. Conscripted graduates are required to join the assigned service three months after graduation. Traveling, board and lodging expenses of the conscripted personnel are paid by the organizations they join.

Conscription of medical personnel was first enforced in 1939, when 284 doctors and 10 pharmacists were called to government medical service. One hundred medical practitioners in several provinces and 281 graduates of army medical schools were likewise asked to enlist.

## JUDICIAL MEDICINE

Judicial medicine was first listed on the curriculum of the Peking Medical College and the provincial medical colleges of Chekiang and Kiangsu in 1915. In 1930, the Peking Medical College, then changed to Medical School of Peiping University, opened a special course for such studies. Not until 1934, by a decree of the Ministry of Education, did judicial medicine become one of the required subjects in medical colleges.

Following the establishment of the Judicial Physicians' Training Institute in 1932 in Chenju, near Shanghai, doctors were enlisted for a two-year special course, one and a half year in study, and half a year for practice. In 1935, 20 doctors were graduated and appointed to courts in different provinces. In September the same year, an institute for judicial medicine was established under the medical college of Peiping University. In Chenju, 20 additional doctors were trained between 1936 and 1937.



Following the outbreak of the war, the two institutes moved to Chungking where they were merged into one. Dr. Lynn Ge, trained at Berlin University, who first headed the Chenju institute, was the director of the one in Peiping. Dr. Sung Kwei-fang, French returned student, was the director of the Chenju institute.

### ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE

The army medical service is maintained by four organizations. Though under separate command they run as the component parts of one integral administration, each having its specific duties. The organizations come under the armies, the medical department of the Board of Supplies and Transport of the National Military Council, the Army Medical Administration and the Central Wounded Soldiers Administration of the Ministry of Military Affairs.

Army medical units serve at the front, clearing the combat zone, rendering first aid and emergency treatment and evacuating the casualties to collecting and dressing stations and the divisional field hospital.

The medical department of the Board of Supplies and Transport receives wounded soldiers from army medical units, takes care of them while in transit and transports them to army hospitals in the rear. Under its direction are receiving stations and field hospitals which are organized by the Army Medical Administration and assigned to the medical department along lines of communication. For the transportation of the wounded, the medical department has at its disposal stretcher-bearer units, motor ambulances, hospital trains and hospital boats.

Besides organizing receiving stations and field hospitals, the Army Medical Administration maintains base hospitals in the rear, surgical hospitals and hospitals for special cases.

Cured soldiers are sent to the convalescent hostels organized by the Central Wounded Soldiers Administration. Able-bodied ones are given a short period of refresher-training prior to return to active service. The disabled and crippled are given relief.

The army medical service is organized as follows:

(1) Formations belonging to armies at the front:

(a) Regimental—company bearers (transport unit); battalion headquarters medical section (first

aid); regimental headquarters medical section (first aid); regimental medical transport unit.

(b) Divisional—divisional headquarters medical section (command); divisional medical transport unit; divisional field hospital.

(c) Army—army headquarters medical section (command); army hospital and army field hospital.

(d) Group Army—group army headquarters medical department (first aid).

The units are under orders of their respective military commanders and operate independently without any unified direct technical control.

(2) Formations along lines of communication:

In roadless area—

(a) Transport units—ambulance corps; stretcher-bearers units; stretcher-bearers regiments.

(b) Transit accommodation—food and rest stations; collecting stations.

(c) Hospitalization—evacuation hospitals.

In highway area—

(a) Transport units—ambulance trains; motor ambulance convoys; ambulance boats.

(b) Transit accommodation—food and rest stations; collecting stations.

(c) Hospitalization—evacuation hospitals.

(d) Supplies—medical supplies depots.

(e) Clothing—stores for clothing.

(f) Anti-epidemic service—sanitary corps.

The units in a roadless area are under the command of the medical section of the quartermaster-general's headquarters attached to a group army, while those in a highway area are commanded by the medical section of the quartermaster-general's headquarters attached to a war area command. The section attached to a group army comes under the control of the one attached to the war area command, and the latter section in turn is under the medical department of the Board of Supplies and Transport.

(3) Formations belonging to the Army Medical Administration:

(a) Transport units (between hospitals in the rear)—motor ambulance convoys; boat ambulance convoys.

(b) Hospitalization and treatment—severely-wounded for hospitals; for base hospitals; army medical hospitals.

(c) Operating teams—surgical operating team.

(d) Medical and general supplies—medical supplies depots; general supplies depots.

Cases sent to the rear are taken care of by the above formations which are controlled by the Army Medical Administration through its sub-offices.

(4) Formations belonging to the Central Wounded Soldiers Administration:

(a) Receiving stations—overflow transit accommodation.

(b) Convalescent hostels.

(c) Disabled soldiers' hostels.

(d) Honor regiments.

(e) Hostels for Class A disabled soldiers.

### ARMY MEDICAL ADMINISTRATION

The Army Medical Administration has a sub-office in each province which directs army medical service of the rear zones and maintains all medical units except those belonging to the troops and the Central Wounded Soldiers Administration. In addition, it is responsible for the technical supervision of all army medical services, training of army medical personnel, anti-epidemic services and the provision of medical supplies.

The units functioning along lines of communication and the staff of the medical sections attached to a group army and a war area command from the director downwards are appointed by the Army Medical Administration. Although they are under the command of the director of the medical department of the Board of Supplies and Transport they are maintained in respect of pay, expenses and supplies, by the Army Medical Administration.

The Administration is organized as follows:

Director-General: Dr. C. T. Loo;  
Deputy Director-General: Dr. Hsu Sei-ling.

First Department, in charge of personnel and pay. Director: Dr. S. L. Hsu;

Second Department, responsible for medical units, and discipline of the wounded. Director: Dr. P. L. Chu;

Third Department, in charge of health and sanitation matters and also the training of medical personnel. Director: Dr. Mo-sheng Li.

The Administration has a staff of 19,087 persons, of whom 11,688 are medical personnel, while the remaining 7,419 persons belong to the clerical staff. The staff of the Administration proper consists of 81 medical and 295 other personnel, totalling 376 persons.

The Administration maintains more than 300 hospitals providing 233,500 beds. Altogether 35,000 persons are enlisted with the army medical service. They are sent from time to time to the Emergency Medical Service Training School and its branches, and the Army Medical College, for advanced training.

The Central Wounded Soldiers Administration appoints officers to various army hospitals, while the Board of Political Training of the National Military Council sends supervisors to give political training to convalescent soldiers.

The Administration also maintains an inspector-general's department to examine health matters among troops, military organizations, army medical schools, and the Administration's subsidiary organizations. A purchasing committee (secretary: Pucheng P. Chen) looks after the problem of medical supplies. Tablets, tinctures, ampoules, and a limited quantity of simple drugs are supplied by its sanitary depot, while the Military Sanitary Equipment Factory manufactures surgical instruments and artificial limbs. The number of articles manufactured is estimated at 13,500 a month. A separate plant produces a certain amount of absorbent cotton and gauze.

Six hundred and seventy-two doctors and other senior medical personnel are graduated each year from the Army Medical College, while each of its two branch schools supplies 120 doctors a year.

Established in 1902 in Tientsin, the college now functions in Kweichow province. Up to the present, 1,742 doctors and senior medical officers have been graduated. Generalissimo



Chiang Kai-shek is the president of the college, while Dr. Cheng Chien is the dean.

The first branch college, with Dr. Teng Shu-tung as the director, is located in Sian, Shensi province. Up to the present, 131 doctors and senior medical officers have been graduated. The second branch carries on in Kunming. Dr. Ching Ling-pa is the director.

Under the supervision of the college is a unit of reserve medical officers in Kweilin, where refresher courses are available for medical officers, and junior medical officers are being trained. Organized in 1937, the unit has supplied the army medical service with 3,629 well-trained officers. About 840 officers are graduated from the unit every year. There are two sub-units, one in Sian and the other in Shaoyang, Hunan province. The two sub-units were established in 1941, and up to the present, 686 officers have been graduated.

Field training for all classes of personnel is given by the Emergency Medical Service Training School and its five branch schools. Details are given in the section entitled "State Medicine." The directors of the five branch schools are Drs. Chen Tao, Lim Ching-pang, Thomas Ma, Peng Ta-mu and Lin Ching-cheng.

Cholera in southwestern China and the bubonic plague in Chekiang and Hunan in the past two years little affected the health of the Chinese troops. Preventive measures, including wholesale inoculations, by anti-epidemic corps in war areas proved effective.

When the outbreak of bubonic plague was first reported, preventive advice was circularized among the troops with instructions to follow the suggestions. Pamphlets giving rudimentary knowledge on general health and sanitation are widely distributed from time to time.

Anti-epidemic corps are found in every war area. Besides giving inoculations they carry out sanitary engineering projects, build delousing stations, sterilize drinking water and clean troop centers of stagnant and dirty water and refuse.

There are altogether eleven army anti-epidemic corps each of which is composed of 66 medical officers, sanitary engineers, and technicians, besides a group of assistants. Each corps is divided into three units which may function in different areas. Altogether 1,100 medical

personnel and assistants are enlisted in the corps.

Between January and November, 1942, 1,539,931 officers and men were vaccinated against smallpox, while anti-cholera and anti-typhoid inoculations were given 1,735,034 officers and men.

The most common diseases among the troops are dysentery and malaria, while typhoid and relapsing fever come next in prevalence.

#### STATIONS FOR WOUNDED SOLDIERS

Seventeen main service corps, composed of 3,000 men, are maintaining 408 stations in fourteen provinces to receive wounded soldiers in transit. The first five corps directing 120 receiving stations belong to the Christian Service Council for Wounded Soldiers of which Dr. H. H. Kung, Vice-President of the Executive Yuan and Minister of Finance, is chairman. The Board of Supplies and Transport of the National Military Council has in the field seven corps directing 168 receiving stations, while the National War Relief Association maintains the remaining five corps in charge of 120 receiving stations.

The service for wounded soldiers in transit was first started by the three cooperating organizations in September, 1938, when the battle for the defense of the Wuhan area became critical. Villagers were evacuating from both sides of the highways adjacent to the war fronts. As a result, wounded men from the front lines found it extremely difficult to get food and water. As an experiment, 20 receiving stations, one every three miles, were established along the highways linking the three provinces of Hunan, Hupeh and Kiangsi. Their service proving satisfactory, more stations were set up.

Each station is staffed by six men—an officer-in-charge, two assistants and three staff members. Most of them have had special training for their work.

Housed in temples or other available buildings, the stations provide water, food and shelter to the wounded soldiers. Here their wounds are redressed and their clothes washed and deloused. For the heavily wounded, stretcher-bearers are secured for the next lap of the journey until they can reach a base hospital.

#### CENTRAL WOUNDED SOLDIERS ADMINISTRATION

The Central Wounded Soldiers Administration runs hostels for disabled soldiers.

has organized 77 wounded soldiers' cooperatives and established two agricultural villages for the crippled. The handicraft section of 19 hostels affords employment to the inmates.

Working on farms are two groups numbering 9,213 persons. Farmland cultivated totals 29,337 mow, while a much bigger area measuring 291,811 mow is being developed. The soldiers have planted 455,000 tung trees, 30,000,000 tea trees and 20,000 pine trees. Crops reaped by them includes 13,329 piculs of rice, 300,800 catties of potatoes and 2,800 piculs of peanuts.

To supplement the work of the administration, which is a component part of the Chinese army medical service, a separate bureau was established last September to give employment to disabled soldiers. Branches will be established in every province. Through the bureau, 6,000 soldiers have been sent to the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry to engage in farming. The bureau operates a farm and two factories.

The administration, which has branches in various provinces in Free China, is staffed by more than 500 army officers. At communication centers, stations have been established to take care of the wounded in transit.

The administration maintains receiving stations, convalescent hostels, disabled soldiers' hostels, and hostels for Class A disabled soldiers, besides organizing honor regiments. There are altogether 13 administration offices, 21 branch offices, and 26 sub-offices distributed in war zones.

#### CHINESE RED CROSS

The National Red Cross Society of China was founded in 1904. Mr. D. F. Shen, a prominent Shanghai resident, being one of the promoters. The Society later became an affiliated member of the International Red Cross Committee at Geneva.

By an order of the Executive Yuan, the Society was reorganized in February, 1943. Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek was made honorary chairman; Dr. Chiang Mon-lin, President of National Peking University, chairman; Dr. T. V. Soong, Tai Chi-tao, General Shang Chen, Wang Hsiao-lai, and Dr. Wong Wen-hao, members of the executive committee of the board of directors. The honorary vice-chairmen are Madame Chiang Kai-shek, Tai Chi-tao, Dr. H. H. Kung, Dr. T. V. Soong, General Wu Te-chen, Dr. C. T. Wang, and Yu Ya-ching.

Dr. L. S. Woo, Harvard Medical School, 1918, was appointed director of the medical relief corps, Dr. P. C. Nyi, Johns Hopkins Medical School, 1922, assistant director, and Dr. Robert Lim of Edinburgh University, general adviser. Dr. Woo was made concurrently secretary-general of the Chinese Red Cross.

The head office, located in Chungking, has three departments. The first department is in charge of clerical work, general business, transportation, and personnel; the second department, of publications, statistics, and extension work; and the third department, of nursing, supplies, and medical services. There is also a department of accounting which audits all the accounts of the head office as well as of its subsidiary organizations.

Since the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese war, the Society has concentrated its efforts on the relief of wounded and sick soldiers, civilians, and refugees.

The following will sum up various activities of the Society in wartime:

Described as the "power house" of the Society, the Medical Relief Corps, under the administration of the Medical Relief Commission, did 7,197 surgical operations on wounded soldiers besides treating 324,554 civilians in clinics set up by the corps.

The following statistics show the number of cases undertaken by the corps in the first half year of 1942:

Surgical operations	7,197 cases
Reduction of fractures	2,598 "
X-ray examinations	3,645 "
Special diets	66,767 "
Immunizations	420,036 "
Medical cases	143,744 "

Organized at the end of 1937 after the fall of Nanking to take care of the wounded and sick, the corps maintains two branches of field work: medical units and truck-ambulance convoys. The headquarters of the corps, located in Kweiyang, has three departments: medical, general administration and accounting, all working under the direction of the director-general and his two assistant directors.

The medical units are assigned to work in field and base hospitals as well as in dressing and receiving stations along the main lines of transportation. With the exception of the X-ray and laboratory units, they all perform three-fold functions: curative, nursing, and



preventive. The units assigned to a particular line constitute a group, while several groups in a war zone or a defined area constitute a division. There are seven divisions, forty groups and one hundred units.

A geographical study of these units shows that they extend to 54 *hsien* in twelve provinces: Kweichow, Shensi, Honan, Hupeh, Chekiang, Fukien, Kiangsi, Hunan, Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Yunnan, and Szechwan. At one time, units were also sent to Burma and India to serve the Chinese Expeditionary Force.

Each of these units has, in general, one doctor, two nurses, one nursing or sanitary assistant, in addition to four

or six stretcher-bearers. Most of the units set up clinics to look after the health of the civilian population.

The truck-ambulance convoys transport wounded soldiers, medical supplies and personnel. The scope of the service often extends much farther beyond the needs of the corps. It has not only helped military, civil, and mission hospitals, army and civil health services, and local relief committees in transporting their own medical supplies and personnel, but has also brought to them large quantities of Red Cross medical supplies.

The convoys are stationed at four key cities: Kunming, Chungking, Hengyang and Kweiyang. The following table shows distribution of convoys and vehicles, and line of operation:

Location of Station	No. of Convoys	No. of Vehicles	Line of Operation
Chungking	2	14	Chungking-Chengtu-Paocheng-Lanchow
Kunming	2	14	Hsiakwan-Kunming-Kweiyang
Kweiyang	2	14	Kweiyang-Chinchengkiang-Kweiyang-Chikiang
Hengyang	2	14	Hengyang-Taiho-Nanping

To provide repairing services and to keep the vehicles in the best possible running condition, a repair shop is maintained at Kweiyang. In addition, mechanics are assigned to work with the transport stations to handle simple jobs of adjusting and repairing.

Serving civilians in interior provinces, the Society began organizing medical corps in 1940. Beginning with eight units, the number was increased by the end of September, 1942, to five groups and 23 units distributed in Szechwan, Yunnan, Kweichow, Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Hunan, Kiangsi and Fukien. One unit is stationed in Kweichow in a camp for war prisoners. The services rendered by the corps up to June, 1942, were:

Patients Treated:	
First Visits	109,904
Preventive Inoculations:	
Smallpox	40,914
Cholera and Typhoid	108,329

Following the outbreak of the Pacific War, the medical corps aided Chinese refugees returning to China by way of Kwangtung and Yunnan. The corps also helped combat the cholera epidemic in the southwestern provinces by giving inoculations to the populace in affected areas.

One general clinic, two medical units, one isolation hospital, and one general hospital are maintained by the Society for medical relief in Chungking. Ambulance services are provided air-raid victims.

The general clinic, established in the New Life Model Center in the city, consists of six departments: medicine, surgery, gynecology, pediatrics, X-ray, and clinical laboratory. Patients are treated free of charge except those requiring extended treatment or laboratory examination who are charged a small registration fee. Drugs are given to all patients without charge. The clinic has been in operation for a year and treats from 600 to 800 patients a day.

Far away from the busy centers of the city, an isolation hospital has been built on the south bank of the Yangtze. At present it has 50 beds, but if necessary the bed capacity may be expanded. It is also prepared to take care of air-raid and emergency cases.

The general hospital, situated some twenty kilometers from the city, has nine departments: medicine, surgery, gynecology and obstetrics, pediatrics, skin and venereal diseases, eye-ear-nose-throat, dentistry, and physical therapy. Of its 200 beds, 150 are assigned to third class patients who get all their medicines and medical care free but pay nominal sums for their food.

The Society began maintaining a hospital for Chungking's bombing victims and the poor after the disastrous raids of May 3 and 4, 1939. Situated on the outskirts of the city, the hospital, with 50 beds, was twice bombed in August, 1941. The new hospital, construction of which began early in 1942, is situated further away from the city.

The supply depots, of which there are twelve distributed in eight provinces, are maintained to store, prepare and issue medical equipment and supplies. They work in close relation with the medical units and the truck-ambulance convoys.

The central depot, under the direct administration of the head office, consists of three divisions: drugs, chemicals, and instruments. There is, in addition, a production division which prepares or purifies certain local materials to replace imports. Sodium chloride, sodium sulphate, copper sulphate, plaster of paris, etc., can now be provided in reasonable quantities.

The central depot packs supplies in standard packages to be distributed to its branch depots and sub-depots for the

use of medical units, clinics, and hospitals. A standard supply list has been prepared to give information as to what equipment, drugs, dressings, etc., are available, and must be maintained for the work in the field. Large quantities of supplies are also issued to other military, civil, and relief organizations.

The local chapters of the Red Cross are organized purely on the basis of voluntary service. There were 512 chapters scattered throughout the country before the war. At present, only 74 maintain contact with the head office. Szechwan heads the list with 34 chapters, Hunan and Kwangtung six each, Honan five, Yunnan and Fukien four each, Shensi and Kwangsi three each, Kweichow and Hupeh two each, Kiangsi, Chekiang, Kansu, Shantung and Anhwei one each. The chapters have been operating altogether 31 hospitals, 63 clinics, and 37 medical units.

The services of the Society are maintained by more than 2,000 medical and non-medical men and women, and its monthly running expenses amount to \$1,500,000. The work has been made possible through assistance from organizations and individuals in China and abroad and from the Central Government. Prominent among the contributors are the American Red Cross, the British Government, the Australian Red Cross, the New Zealand Red Cross, and the Indian Government.

Chinese in the Netherlands East Indies were by far the chief contributors of funds, quinine, and foodstuffs. The Chinese population throughout Java, Sumatra, Dutch Borneo, Celebes, Bali, and Flores contributed generously until the Pacific War broke out. Western friends and Chinese in the United States have donated most of the ambulances and medical supplies used by the Red Cross.



## CHAPTER XVIII

## THE PRESS

## HISTORY

Imperial gazettes marked the beginning of the Chinese press. They originated from recordings of the daily life of the emperor, chronology of important events in a month, chronology of monthly executive matters, and recordings of political affairs and discussions at court. In the Chou dynasty (1122-258 B.C.), the doings and utterances of emperors were recorded respectively by Tso Shih and Yu Shih, official historiographers. With the exception of the Wei (A.D. 220-265) and Tsin (A.D. 265-313) dynasties, when the posts were not filled, other dynasties followed the practice.

The gazettes are believed to have first appeared in the Han dynasty (206 B.C.—A.D. 221) under the name of *Ti Pao* (Palace Reports). No official record, however, has been found of the issuance of these reports. The name *Ti Pao* first appeared in the works of famous authors in the Tang dynasty (A.D. 618-907). Reference was made to *Ti Pao* in an event recorded in the Story of Poetry in the Tang dynasty. The event happened 1,162 years ago. The name *Ti Pao* was first found in historical records in the History of the Sung dynasty (A.D. 960-1278).

It was, however, not until the Sung dynasty that the circulation of *Ti Pao* assumed the aspect of a state system. The publication of court affairs was ordered in imperial edicts. Improvement in communication systems and in the technique of printing, paper having been invented in the Han dynasty, facilitated the circulation.

Although movable types made of wood were used as early as the Sung dynasty in the printing of books, *Ti Pao* was hand-written and printed from wood blocks until the reign of Tsung Cheng (1628-1644), the last emperor of the Ming dynasty (A.D. 1368-1644).

In the Ching dynasty (A.D. 1644-1911), *Ti Pao* was known as *King Pao*, the *Peking Gazette* or *Capital Gazette*. It consisted of three sections, the first being court circulars, the second, imperial

decrees, and third, memorials submitted by state officials. Provincial capitals published Provincial Gazettes. In 1906, ministries began publishing separate gazettes. The Ministry of Commerce issued its official gazette for commerce, and the Ministry of Education, its official gazette for education.

Missionaries coming out to the Far East introduced the modern press into China. The first of its kind was a periodical in the Chinese language. Entitled the *Chinese Monthly Magazine*, the inaugural issue appeared in Malacca on August 5, 1815. Publication was continued until 1821. With the exception of a few issues which were edited by Robert Morrison, Walter Henry Medhurst, and Liang Ya-fah, William Milne was solely responsible for its entire seven volumes of 574 pages. Its circulation increased from 500 to 2,000 copies.

The first periodical ever published in the Chinese language in China was the *Eastern Western Monthly Magazine* (1833-1837). It was first published in Canton and when Charles Gutzlaff took charge, it was transferred to Singapore.

The first Chinese daily was published in Hongkong in 1858. It was the *Chung Ngoi San Po*, the Chinese edition of the *China Mail* in Hongkong. An evening paper published every other day, it was later published daily. The *Hongkong Daily Press* also published a Chinese edition entitled the *Chinese Mail*. In Shanghai, the *North-China Daily News*, a British journal, published a Chinese edition named *Shanghai Sin Pao* in 1862. The *Shun Pao* made its debut in Shanghai on April 30, 1872, and the *Sin Wan Pao* on January 1, 1893. The foreign interest in the latter two papers were later sold to Chinese.

The first Chinese-owned daily, the *Chao Wen Sin Pao*, was published in Hankow in 1873. This was followed by *Tsun Wan Yat Pao*, published by a Chinese scholar, Wang Tao, in Hongkong in 1874.\*

\*The preceding summary based on the "History of Chinese Journalism" by the late Chinese journalist Ko Kung-chen.

## NEWSPAPERS IN CHINA

The press started by missionaries in China aimed at the propagation of religious doctrines. Even in its early days, the influence it wields over public opinion was seen by the Chinese. The establishment of a press bureau was recommended in a memorial submitted to the supreme ruler of the "Taiping Heavenly Kingdom" by "Prince of Kan" in the ninth year of the reign of Emperor Hsien-feng (1859) in the Ching dynasty. The document is now kept in the Oxford University library in England.

The Sino-Japanese war in 1894 gave impetus to the development of a modern press in China. Revolutionary workers used it as a medium to expound their ideas, and many new papers were brought into being. Some of the Kuomintang leaders are well-known for their journalistic experiences during the pre-revolutionary days. The guarantee which the Provisional Constitution gave to the freedom of speech greatly accelerated the growth of the press. During the first years of the Republic, 500 papers were distributed over the country with Peiping claiming one-fifth of the number. The total circulation was estimated at 42,000,000 copies a day.

The press received its first severe blow in 1914, when Yuan Shih-kai, harboring a monarchical scheme, clamped down on Kuomintang papers and those papers known for their revolutionary leanings. Press regulations were promulgated that year, subjecting mail and telegrams, final proofs of newspapers to censorship. There were cases in which journalists were imprisoned. As a result, among the papers published in big cities, only 20 survived in Peiping, five in Shanghai and two in Hankow. The total circulation also dropped to 39,000,000 copies a day.

The adoption of the spoken Peking dialect in writing, Dr. Hu Shih being one of the prime movers, made the press a more popular vehicle of reading matter. Between 1918 and 1919, 400 new periodicals were published in various parts of the country. By 1921, China had 1,137 newspapers and periodicals of which 550 were published daily, 6 every other day, 9 every three days, 9 every five days, 154 weekly, 46 every ten days, 54 fortnightly, 303 monthly, 4 quarterly, 1 biennially and 1 annually.

In 1926 altogether 628 newspapers were published in China. They were

distributed as follows: Peiping, 125; Hankow, 36; Canton, 29; Tientsin, 28; Shanghai, 23; and in provinces, 362.

The number was increased to 1,031 in April, 1937. The distribution follows: Nanking, 21; Shanghai, 50; Hankow, 21; Peiping, 44; Tientsin, 29; Tsingtao, 16; Canton, 17; Kiangsu, 261; Chekiang, 105; Anhwei, 57; Kiangsi, 31; Hupeh, 28; Hunan, 102; Szechwan, 34; Yunnan, 14; Kweichow, 6; Kwangtung, 23; Kwangsi, 7; Fukien, 42; Hopei, 12; Shantung, 28; Honan, 32; Shansi, 8; Shensi, 11; Kansu, 7; Ningsia, 1; Chinghai, 2; Suiyuan, 10; Chahar, 9; and Harbin, 3. (Source: "A Brief History of the Chinese Press" by Yin-liang Ma, general manager of the *Shun Pao*.)

The spreading of hostilities forced many papers to suspend publication, while a number of them trekked to the interior. The 1942 survey made by the Chinese Ministry of Information gave the number of papers published in 21 provinces and one municipality as 724. Of the number, 96 were run by political workers of the Chinese Army. The majority of the journals were published daily. In the case of army papers, the majority came out at intervals of two or three days.

Altogether 13 Chinese-language dailies are circulated in Chungking. They are: The *Central Daily News*; *Sao Tang Pao*; *Ta Kung Pao*; *Sin Shu Pao*; *China Times*; *Sin Hua Jih Pao*; *Kuo Min Kung Pao*; *Sin Min Pao*; *Commercial Daily News*; *Yi Shih Pao*; *Industrial and Commercial News*; evening edition of *Sin Min Pao*; and *Nanking Evening News*. The *National Herald* is the only English paper published in Chungking, C. J. Chen being the chief editor.

The distribution of the papers in 1942 follows: Chungking, 13; Kiangsu, 10; Chekiang, 65; Anhwei, 37; Kiangsi, 48; Hupeh, 25; Hunan, 93; Szechwan, 75; Yunnan, 11; Kweichow, 9; Kwangtung, 70; Kwangsi, 35; Fukien, 36; Hopei, 2; Shantung, 3; Honan, 46; Shensi, 23; Kansu, 15; Ningsia, 2; Chinghai, 1; Sikang, 7; Suiyuan, 2; army papers, 96.

In the same year, 177 Chinese news agencies functioned in seventeen provinces and one municipality. There were 4 news agencies in Chungking; 2 in Kiangsu; 14 in Chekiang; 1 in Anhwei; 21 in Kiangsi; 1 in Hupeh; 46 in Hunan;



34 in Szechwan; 2 in Yunnan; 1 in Kweichow; 19 in Kwangtung; 3 in Kwangsi; 8 in Fukien; 1 in Shantung; 5 in Honan; 3 in Shensi; 6 in Kansu; and the remaining 6 were army news agencies.

According to a preliminary survey made in the latter part of 1942, there were 576 periodicals published in three municipalities and eleven provinces in Free China. The distribution of the periodicals follows:

Chungking, 164; Chengtu, 61; Kunming, 29; Kwangtung, 74; Kweichow, 20; Fukien, 26; Shensi, 21; Chekiang, 18; Hunan, 16; Anhwei, 23; Sikang, 3; Kwangsi, 48; Kiangsi, 68; Hupeh, 5.

Included in the lists were only those newspapers, news agencies and periodicals which had duly registered with the authorities, or were in the process of registration, or to which order had been given to register. Not included in the list were those papers published in Japanese controlled areas, but the registration of which had been cancelled owing to a change of editorial policy or to suspension of publication.

A number of newspapers circulated within small army units have not yet been registered. Not included in the lists are hand-written papers posted on walls.

#### WARTIME PRESS

Exigencies of war have brought about many changes in the Chinese press. All journals, big or small, have only four pages contrasted with the pompous editions during pre-war days. They are all printed on native paper and with native ink instead of imported products. Although radio-photo service is in operation in Chungking, the papers use only wood blocks because of lack of engraving facilities, and even these cuts are used on rare occasions and mostly to give a rough sketch of localities that are in the news.

To avoid air-raid risks, printing presses and editorial offices are moved to the country and found in thatched houses of mud and bamboo walls. Some of the papers are printed in dug-outs. During the large-scale air bombings in May, 1939, the *Ta Kung Pao's* premises were damaged. The paper's new building received a direct hit in a raid in July, 1941, suffering heavy losses in equipment and supplies. Most of the Chinese journals in Chungking have had similar

experiences. The *China Times* was struck by bombs eight times in 1940 and 1941. In the raid on August 21, 1940, its plant was almost completely consumed in flames. Even heavier losses were caused in the bombing of July 30, 1941, when both the plant and dormitory were partially leveled. The *Yi Shih Pao's* business and editorial offices were destroyed in the raid on August 30, 1941. The *Sin Min Pao*, *Sin Hua Jih Pao*, and *Sao Tang Pao* suffered heavy losses in the bombings. In the raid on August 19, the *Sin Min Pao's* editorial offices and plant were destroyed. The paper was altogether bombed five times. Fire started by incendiary bombs burnt through the paper's dug-out on June 7, 1941, destroying all important documents, materials, supplies and the staff's personal belongings. The *Nanking Evening News* was twice bombed, and the *Commercial Daily News*, eleven times.

Two days after the Japanese air raids of May 3 and May 4, 1939, Chungking's ten Chinese newspapers of every shade of political opinion appeared in a joint edition. The new paper, known as the *Joint Edition of Chungking Dailies* combined the *Central Daily News*, official organ of the Kuomintang, the *Ta Kung Pao*, known as China's *Manchester Guardian*, the *Sin Hua Jih Pao*, the Chinese communist organ, and seven other publications. The papers organized two committees, one looking after administrative and business matters and the other after editorial affairs. The merger of the papers during the emergency period was one of the examples of the friendly ties the papers have had with one another. Throughout the intense bombings, Chungking hardly remembers a day which passed without a morning paper in circulation.

Not Chungking alone, but in remote regions in the interior too, the public has been well served by the press during the past several years. In pre-war days, small cities and villages obtained their supply of daily papers from the big cities. Difficulties in transportation have seriously affected this practice. Instead district papers have grown in number. Many of these papers are not type-printed as machinery is difficult to get. They are lithographed, or in some cases mimeographed.

*Pi Pao* or wall paper is not a wartime invention, but where lithography, mimeography or ink are unavailable it

has become extremely popular with people in outlying districts in the present war. The papers are hand-written and posted on walls. Their advantages over regular papers in illustration and display, as paintings and cartoons and decorative designs and coloring are outstanding features of wall papers, have incited many patriotic organizations to resort to wall papers to disseminate propaganda during festivals and on important occasions. Wall papers are also seen in big cities.

Newspapers published by political workers at the front and behind the Japanese lines are mostly mimeographed or hand-written. There are also a number of type-printed army papers circulated in war zones and at the front. Well over 100 army papers of all types are in circulation. They reach soldiers and civilians alike.

#### ARMY PAPERS

Military academies printed their own papers, the best known being the *Whampoa Daily* published by the Whampoa Military Academy. Besides the skeleton editions and wall papers issued by various units, the northern expeditionary forces in 1926 published a regular army daily called the *Revolutionary Soldier*.

The *Sao Tang Pao*, or the *Broom* is an army paper which first appeared in March, 1931. Published by the political training department of the Generalissimo's Provisional Headquarters in Nanchang, Kiangsi, the paper continued to expand and its period of publications was changed from every three days to daily. With the reorganization of the department in February, 1938, the paper became attached to the Board of Political Training of the National Military Council. It publishes a Kweilin edition, while its correspondents are found in various war zones.

The first army paper appearing after the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese war was the *Cheng Chung Jih Pao*, or the *Battle News*, which made its debut at the Shanghai front. This was followed by a similar paper bearing the same name in the northern war zone. Political departments of other war zones soon followed suit, and some of the papers published are called *Chien Hsien Jih Pao*, or *Frontline Daily*, and *Chien Wei Jih Pao*, or the *Vanguard Daily*. In 1942, eleven papers of this kind were published,

each with a circulation ranging from 4,000 to 10,000 daily. Each paper is type printed. Two of them contain four pages each, and the rest two pages each.

Scattered at various fronts are 50 *Chien Pao Pan* or Flash News Corps, a wartime organization comprising several hundred young people whose duties are the publication of *Sao Tang Chien Pao*, or the *Concise Sao Tang Pao*. With a beginning of only five units, the corps soon expanded to its present number of 50, its members having been given several months' newspaper training by the Board of Political Training.

Where type printing would involve great inconvenience or is not available, lithography or mimeography are resorted to in the publication of these concise editions. The Flash News units also publish booklets, cartoons, weeklies, special editions, and wall papers.

Some of the Chinese armies publish their own papers for distribution among soldiers and also civilians in the district in which the army is stationed. In the fighting in southern Kwangsi in December, 1939 and January, 1940, the Fifth Army published "temporary editions" of its paper called *New Life*. A radio receiving set, a mimeograph machine, stencils, Chinese paper and ink were the essential equipment in the editorial "office" where the entire staff of a radio operator and the editor ate, lived and worked. The field headquarters kept the office informed of the situation. Real work began every night when the radio operator took down the Central News Agency broadcasts, and the editor put the wanted messages in shape, wrote the headlines and cut the stencil. Two thousand copies were mimeographed after midnight and delivered to all the units before dawn.

News of the local front was rarely featured, it being taken for granted that the men and officers at the front were keeping in close touch with the day's developments. Victories in other war zones occupied prominent places. An average of one-eighth of the daily space was devoted to foreign news. The paper measured two and a quarter feet by one and three quarters feet.

Then there is the *Tang Chun Jih Pao*, or the *Partly Army Daily*, published by the Central Military Academy. It was first mimeographed but later type printing was adopted. Its copies are circulated outside the academy too. Its branches



and other military academies also print their own papers.

Chief reliance of news work in wartime China is placed on radio sets, especially in the case of newspapers published in rural towns and outlying districts. The Central News Agency, whose correspondents are stationed in important centers all over Free China, operates its own wireless service. Its daily news broadcasts are recorded and transcribed by its branch agencies and circularized among their subscribers. Rural papers record the radiograms themselves. Radio broadcasting stations, of which there are seventeen in Free China, also disseminate the day's news far and wide. The International Broadcasting Station in Chungking devoted 602 hours in 1942 to the broadcasting of news and speeches of timely interest. A number of papers published at places far away from communication centers are known to listen to these broadcasts carefully for the following day's headlines.

Armed with a radio set and a mimeograph machine, a group of zealous newspapermen have gone behind the Japanese lines to keep the people in Japanese controlled areas informed of the situation at home and abroad, and to counteract Japanese propaganda. Some of the most exciting journalistic experiences have been written by them. In the fighting in Chungtiao mountain range in southeastern Shansi in May, 1941, two members of the Flash News Corps were killed. During the third Changsha battle in north Hunan in December, 1941, a correspondent of the *Cheng Chung Jih Pao*, or the *Battle News*, lost his life at the front.

Chinese journalists known to have sacrificed their lives to uphold the highest ideals of the profession since the war began number 24, including one in Tientsin, six in Shanghai, six in Shantung, four in Chungking, and seven in other places.

#### SHANGHAI JOURNALISTS

The part played by Chinese newspapermen in Shanghai in China's journalistic field in wartime made headlines the world over. For four years, until the enemy occupation of the whole of Shanghai on December 8, 1941, they continued to work in the face of bribes, coercion, threats, violence, and terrorism. In their continuous fight against evils and treachery, they sustained casualties, but succeeded in evincing a spirit which

all journalists in Free China have adopted as the principal canon of their profession.

The following is a list of cases of violence and intimidation:

Journalists murdered: Six;

Journalists attacked but escaped alive: Three;

Newspaper employees who died from wounds received during bombing attacks on newspaper offices: Four;

Attempted bombings of newspaper offices: Seven;

Kidnapping of journalists and newspaper employees: Thirteen;

Sending of threatening letters to newspapers: More than twenty.

Of the six journalists murdered, four were of the *Ta Mei Wan Pao*, a Chinese evening paper published by the Post-Mercury Company of Shanghai. They were: Chu Hsin-kung, editor of the literary page; Samuel H. Chang, director; Cheng Cheng-chang, editor of international page; and Li Chun-ying, manager. The other two killed were: Shao Hsu-pai, president of the *Ta Kuang News Agency*, and King Hua-ting, correspondent of the *Shun Pao*.

Chu Hsin-kung, the first victim, fell on August 24, 1939. In reply to a threatening letter, he made further scathing attacks on Wang Ching-wei in an article published in his page, in which he said there were many causes of death, but to be murdered by puppets would make him a martyr and therefore would be the most glorious death one could hope for. He said his family would be proud of him should he die an independent, true Chinese. He would not be intimidated and neither would he ask for mercy, for by following the dictates of his conscience he found peace in his heart.

Samuel H. Chang, affectionately referred to by his journalistic colleagues as "Sammy," was the second journalist killed. While sitting in a cafe on Bubbling Well Road in the International Settlement on July 19, 1940, he was shot dead by two gunmen. The *China Weekly Review*, of which J. B. Powell was the editor and publisher, wrote in its July 27 issue the following:

"Sammy's crime in the eyes of his slayers was his patriotism, his loyalty to his native land, his spirited independence, his refusal to serve the Japanese

invaders and their Chinese hirelings. His slayers saw in him all those virtues which they so utterly lack. Eaten by a gangrenous envy and a malevolent hate, they struck him down in his prime, for he was only 40 years old when he died.

"But more was involved than the familiar hatred of the base for the virtuous. By killing Sammy, the dastards expected so to frighten Shanghai pressmen as to end opposition to the Nanking regime and the sell-out to Japan which its leaders are preparing in their current 'negotiations' with the Tokyo warlords. In their efforts to win fresh adherents and to wean both Chinese and foreigners away from their loyalty to the recognized Chinese Government at Chungking, the puppets have been singularly unsuccessful. Everyone recognizes the puppets for what they are....."

The wave of terrorism persisted, but the journalists remained truthful and loyal to their profession, their ideals, and their country. Even "over the dead bodies" of the two killed pressmen, the puppets and their masters failed to get what they went out to achieve. Even with the passing of their two colleagues, the staff of the *Ta Mei Wan Pao* remained firm in their attitude. The journal lost its third journalist, Cheng Cheng-chang, editor of the paper's international page, and later the paper's manager, Li Chun-ying, both murdered.

The Chinese press in Shanghai encountered difficulties after the withdrawal of the Chinese troops in November, 1937. The papers situated in the International Settlement and the French Concession were able to continue their publication, but not for long. Refusing to submit their copies for censorship by the Japanese the *Shun Pao*, *Ta Kung Pao*, *China Times*, *Min Pao*, *Sheng Chou Jih Pao*, and *Lih Pao* closed down one after another. The following year saw the publication of seven new papers, all of which were foreign-registered. The *Shun Pao* and *Sheng Chou Jih Pao* also became American concerns and resumed publication, thus dodging enemy censorship.

Efforts were vainly exerted to bribe and intimidate the pressmen. Included in the list of 83 "traitors" proscribed by the Nanking puppets, 47 were newspapermen. Beginning in August, 1939 when the first journalist was killed, terrorist activities continued until the outbreak of the Pacific War in December,

1941. Throughout the period, newspapers were literally published behind armed guards, sand-bags, and iron grills, but the spirit as enunciated by the first victim, Chu Hsin-kung, remained unrestricted.

#### TWO FOREIGN AWARDS

In 1941 two foreign awards were received, one by the *Ta Kung Pao* and the other by Norman Soong, former correspondent of the *New York Times* and now accredited correspondent of the Central News Agency to the U. S. Army Headquarters in China, India and Burma.

The *Ta Kung Pao* was awarded the "Medal of Honor for Distinguished Service in Journalism" by the Missouri School of Journalism during the 32nd annual Journalism Week ceremonies which took place at the school on May 15. The citation reads:

"For the excellence and thoroughness of its national and international news coverage throughout one long period in which China has faced serious internal and external problems; for the power and wide influence of its fearless and trenchant editorials; for its unusual liberal and progressive policies since its founding in 1902; for its provision, adaptability and persistence in continuing through the years of war and its long established tradition of constructive journalism; for its unchanged prestige despite financial difficulties, threats and mechanical handicaps; for its courage, ingenuity and resourcefulness in removing its press, machinery and staff against tremendous odds from Tientsin to Shanghai, to Hankow, to Chungking and to Hongkong the fortunes of war have demanded; for its spirit and determination in publishing in bomb-proof shelters and makeshifts and missing only one or two issues; for its determination to maintain despite successive bombings its outstanding position as China's most respected, enlightened and best-edited Chinese newspaper; and for its career without parallel in the history of journalism in China."

Norman Soong received the U. S. Navy Expeditionary Medal in the autumn of 1941, four years after the bombing and sinking of the U.S.S. "Panay" on the Yangtze on December 12, 1937 during the evacuation of Nanking. The letter signed by Secretary of Navy, Frank Knox, which accompanied the medal, reads in part:



"I wish to express the deep appreciation of the United States Navy for the courage you displayed and the part you played during the bombing and sinking of the U.S.S. 'Panay.'"

The journalist was with the *New York Times* then, taking a series of 72 photos during and after the bombing, the series forming an exhibit in the Navy Department files as evidence.

#### CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY

The growth of the Chinese press in the last several years is contained in the story of the Central News Agency of China.

The Agency saw daylight in Canton in 1924. It was started by the Kuomintang Party for the dispatch of news of party activity to newspapers in various parts of the country. But it was only a news agency in name. When Nanking became the new capital of China in 1928, the Central News Agency was still a subsidiary organization of the Central Kuomintang Headquarters.

In its early days Central News was looked upon by the press in China as a propaganda institution and its services, though distributed free of charge, had difficulty in getting into print.

It was not until 1931, when Mr. T. T. Hsiao took over the Central News, that it really began to grow. Mr. Hsiao first detached it from the Central Kuomintang Headquarters, hired a staff of competent men, sent out correspondents to various parts of the country to gather news, and established a nation-wide radio network for collecting and relaying news to metropolitan and leading interior publishing centers.

Today, Central News is a full-fledged news agency whose growth is being restrained only because of wartime difficulties in obtaining imported mechanical equipment and trained personnel necessary for expansion.

From a one-room affair with a string correspondent in Shanghai, the Central News now maintains 16 domestic bureaus, war correspondents at 12 key points, and special correspondents at five border centers. In addition, Central News stations correspondents in Washington, London, Geneva, and Delhi as well as a war correspondent attached to the American Army Headquarters for China, India and Burma.

From a skeleton staff, Central News now employs nearly 700 men, serving

500 metropolitan and country dailies in Free China, 1,300 rural news publications, and 200 army newspapers, making a total of 2,000 and covering every county and divisional unit throughout Free China. These figures do not include several hundred journals in occupied territories that are known to be recording and using Central News daily newscasts regularly.

A far-cry from its infant days, Central News now serves the largest public reached by any news agency in China. This is not to say that it serves all of China's 450,000,000 people, but it reaches every newspaper reading person in China, plus those who listen to its news broadcast through various radio stations throughout the country.

A foreign correspondent wrote of Central News way back in 1936, one year before the Sino-Japanese war: "Today, it is the leading news agency in China and its services are so complete and of such high standard that no respectable native language newspaper in this country can afford to stay off its subscription list."

Through its radio circuit, Central News' head office handles on the average an out-going service of 15,000 words a day and an in-coming service of 30,000 words. By news exchange agreements, Reuters (British) releases its news services in Chinese and the United Press (American) releases its news services in Chinese and English in China through Central News.

Prior to the war, similar arrangements were made with the International News Service (American), Havas (French), and Transocean (German).

Central News was one of the victims of the Japanese invasion of China in 1937. Its Peiping bureau was the first to be closed down, followed by its Tientsin bureau. When the Chinese forces withdrew from Shanghai in November the same year, its Shanghai bureau had to be disbanded. Then followed the Nanchang bureau, the Canton bureau and the Hankow bureau. The Pacific War forced the closing down of the Central News bureaus in Hongkong and Singapore.

The head office of Central News twice was the target of Japanese air bombings—the first time in Nanking in September, 1937, and the second time in Chungking in May, 1939. Several Central News offices near the battle zones have also

been flattened by Japanese bombs. But throughout the war Central News has never suspended its service for one day.

This was made possible by the establishment of secondary radio stations in the hinterland of China. As soon as one station was disabled, another one would take its place. Like many other institutions in China, the Central News head office trekked 1,400 miles inland and finally settled down in Chungking, which has since become the news center of the country.

Considering the hazards of travel in wartime China, the lack of air defense in many parts of the country, the lack of transportation facilities, Central News has suffered comparatively little in the loss of men and equipment. Only two staff members have been killed during air-raids since the war. Much of the equipment in the Chungking head office was saved and moved up from Nanking over five years ago.

Central News in Chungking has a completely equipped underground office, enabling it to receive foreign broadcasts, edit the news, and mimeograph it without interruption during air-raids. As soon as the "all-clear" is sounded, Central News services are ready for distribution.

Central News has nine departments: Chinese, English, Reporting, News Photo, Business, Wireless, Research, Translation and Personnel. It has eight American-trained Chinese on its staff.

#### CHINA NEWS DISPATCHED

Between January and November in 1942, news dispatches composed of

897,429 words were sent to the U.S.S.R. and the United States by correspondents of foreign papers abroad. Those dispatched to England were relayed from America.

The outbreak of the Pacific War in December, 1941, eclipsed events in China. In January, altogether 54,869 words were sent. Only 47,401 words were filed in February which was the leanest month of the year.

Fighting in Chekiang and Kiangsi provinces pushed the China front to prominence. In June, when the hostilities kept on spreading, 122,655 words were sent, which topped all other ten months in the number of words filed in one single month. The activities of the famous air unit, American Volunteer Group, in that month also formed the topic of a number of news dispatches.

October was the second heaviest month as far as news dispatches were concerned. In that month, Wendell Willkie, President Roosevelt's personal envoy, arrived in China. His movements, activities and talks in China were recorded in minute detail. Mr. Owen Lattimore, the Generalissimo's Political Advisor, who has been granted leave to enable him to take up another post, Dr. T. V. Soong, Foreign Minister, and Dr. Wellington Koo, Ambassador to the Court of St. James, also returned to Chungking in that month, which was another reason for the increase in the number of words dispatched.

The following list shows the number of words sent in the eleven months:

	Moscow	San Francisco	Los Angeles	Honolulu	Total
1942					
January	10,329	12	44,417		54,758
February	6,144	1,036	40,221		47,401
March	5,671	3,222	57,271	2,183	68,347
April	6,508	3,895	53,994	1,520	65,917
May	14,045	20,615	68,605	183	103,448
June	17,740	14,181	90,734		122,655
July	13,938	12,365	83,471		109,774
August	8,148	6,862	57,775		72,785
September	7,726	4,196	51,240		63,162
October	9,748	5,682	95,952		111,382
November	11,550	3,003	63,247		77,800
TOTAL	111,547	75,069	706,927	3,886	897,429



The above list does not include a small percentage sent to London, Australia, Maymyo, Singapore and other South Sea districts when wireless communications with these districts were still possible. In consideration of greater speed and cheaper toll, messages to Europe were sent by way of America.

### RADIO BROADCASTS

Press messages dispatched by wireless consisted mainly of spot news. Through arrangements made by Dr. Hollington K. Tong, Vice-Minister of Information, accredited correspondents of foreign papers are given radio broadcasting facilities for the transmission of feature articles. In 1942, 312,000 words were thus sent to foreign papers, while the correspondents of the magazine *China at War* sent a total of 208,000 words.

The arrangement was made ten days after the outbreak of the Pacific War on December 8. The service is not available for spot news but chiefly for feature items and radio round-ups, and each correspondent is entitled to use the service once weekly. The daily capacity is 1,500 words. Transmissions are mainly directed to North America, although for a time, Australian correspondents in Chungking utilized the service for the broadcasting of feature articles to Australia.

### FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS

Twenty-five correspondents and photographers of foreign news and picture services abroad were in Chungking in January, 1943, to cover China news. They were Brooks Atkinson of the *New York Times*, Frank Cancellare of Acme, Spencer Moosa and J. R. O'Sullivan of the Associated Press, Thomas Chao and Henry Bough of Reuter's, Robert P. Martin, George K. T. Wang and Karl J. Eskeland of the United Press, N. E. Protsenko, I. M. Nomerotsky, and M. F. Yakshamin of Tass News Agency, Israel Epstein of *Allied Labor News*, John Jarrell, Francis Lee and Robert Bryant of I. N. S., Arch T. Steele of *Chicago Daily News*, Ernest O. Hauser of *American Reader's Digest*, James L. Stewart of C. B. S., Guenther Stein of *Manchester Guardian*, Mrs. Margit Stein of *London News Chronicle*, Norman Soong of Overseas News Agency, J. Fischbacher of *Francaise Independent*, S. Speight of *Sydney Morning Herald*, Harrison Forman of *London Times*, H. S. "Newsreel" Wang of United News, Theodore W. White of *Time Magazine* and Father Mark

Tennien of *Field Afar*. DeWitt MacKenzie of A. P. stopped over in Chungking briefly that month.

Others who visited Chungking in 1942 were: P. Grover of A. P., H. Matthews of the *New York Times*, Soniar Tomara of the *New York Herald Tribune*, Martin Moore of the *London Daily Telegraph*, M. Subhan, Indian journalist, A. W. Tozer, 20th Century Fox, W. McGaffin of A.P., G. Waterfield of Reuter's, Edgar Snow of the *London Daily Mail*, Arthur Moore of the *Statesman*, Calcutta, F. Karaka of the *Bombay Chronicle*, W. Bosshard of *Zurich Zeitung*, A. Wagg of *London Allied Newspapers*, D. Wilkie of Australian Associated Newspapers, R. Clapper, news columnist, Andre Guibut, *Francaise Independent*, Eve Curie of the *New York Herald Tribune*, Betty Graham, I.N.S., L. C. Smith of Reuter's, Roderick K. MacDonald of *Sydney Morning Herald*, Colin M. McDonald of the *London Times*, Jack Belden of *Time* magazine, Charles Fenn of *Friday* magazine, A. H. Monin of Tass News Agency, Wilfred G. Burchett of the *London Daily Express*, and W. MacDougall of the United Press.

Without counting the number of foreign correspondents who came to Shanghai after the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese war, about 500 journalists, authors and writers have visited interior China. Among them were many of the world's best known correspondents and writers.

### FACILITIES FOR CORRESPONDENTS

Perhaps the most familiar government institution to the foreign correspondents is the International Department of the Ministry of Information, which, as a part of its functions, takes care of resident as well as visiting foreign journalists and writers.

The facilities with which the department has provided foreign correspondents range from the arrangement of travel and lodging matters to the construction of a special wireless station for the press to speed up the dispatch and delivery of news dispatches at much reduced rates. Its public relations section arranges interviews with high government officials for foreign correspondents and if necessary provides interpreters to accompany correspondents during interviews or travels in interior China.

Side by side with the department is the Press Hostel wherein are located

offices of foreign news agencies and journals. First built in July, 1939, the hostel has expanded to a capacity of 33 rooms besides kitchen, dining room, bath rooms and servants' quarters. The kitchen and dining room are in the charge of a mess committee of three members nominated by hostel residents.

Its construction financed by Dr. H. H. Kung, Vice-President of the Executive Yuan and Finance Minister, the Hostel was damaged many times during enemy raids. In July, 1941, the hostel's annex, main building, dining room and servants' quarters received direct hits which rendered it uninhabitable until September the same year when repairs were completed. They were the only months when the press hostel was vacated although enemy raiders had concentrated their attacks on the spot, and bombs rained in and around the compound.

Following the completion of a new building in October, 1942, the surroundings of the hostel have been further improved by the creation of a garden in memory of the late *Time* and N.B.C. correspondent Melville Jacoby whose tragic death in a plane accident in Australia in April, 1942, was widely mourned by his numerous friends in Chungking. The \$18,000 fund for the garden was given by his mother and his widow, nee Annalee Whitmore.

The hall of the International Department has been the scene of press conferences at which important government officials have presided. The same hall has been the venue of social functions in which correspondents take part. At the end of 1942 the hostel residents and the department staff jointly put on a New Year's Eve program of games, stage play and movies. The "Murder in the Press Hostel," a skit written and presented by foreign correspondents, drew rounds of applause and laughter. Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Moosa, Arch T. Steele, Ernest O. Hauser, Henry Bough, Mr. and Mrs. Karl J. Eskeland, Israel Epstein, S. Speight, and Harrison Forman were among those who took part in the play.

Affiliated or working in close cooperation with the department are several organizations including the China Information Committee which publishes daily bulletins and other things containing informative matters. The Committee sends men to cover important events both at the front and in the rear.

Thomas Kwang Studio portrays present-day China with films and pictures. The services of both the committee and the studio are within easy reach of the correspondents.

The department maintains offices in the United States, London, Australia, and India.

One of the contributions of the department to the press is the completion of a wireless station exclusively for press messages. Foreign correspondents need no longer send messengers any great distance to file their dispatches. Their messages are sent directly to Los Angeles a few steps from the Press Hostel.

Built by Li En-tze, former chief engineer of the department, and with the machinery carefully concealed in a dug-out, the new station was inaugurated on May 18, 1942. The inaugural messages to Dr. Hu Shih, then Ambassador to Washington, and Colonel William J. Donovan, former Coordinator of Information, at Washington, were acknowledged within eight minutes of their dispatch from Chungking.

The station opens an entirely new route of wireless communication with North America, thereby reducing to nil any question of delay or congestion. Through negotiations conducted by the Ministry of Communications with foreign concerns, press telegram rates have been reduced.

The International Department functions under the personal supervision of Vice-Minister of Information Hollington K. Tong, Missouri trained journalist. H. P. Tseng, writer and journalist, is the director of the department. Maurice E. Votaw, also Missouri trained, is advisor to the department.

### PRESS CENSORSHIP

China's press censorship system in wartime was touched upon by the *Ta Kung Pao*, an independent journal in Chungking, in an editorial on November 22, 1942, the day the British Parliamentary Mission inspected its premises. The editorial served as a self-introduction, in which China as a democratic nation, the freedom of speech, and the attitude of the paper toward national and social affairs were discussed.

On the question of censorship, the journal said: "If you ask whether or not the *Ta Kung Pao* enjoys the freedom of speech, our answer is yes,



because the freedom of speech is guaranteed by law. The nation is passing through a period of emergency, but still criticisms on general politics have not been forbidden by law during these years. While there has been a press censorship system during wartime, what the Government forbids to publish during this period is only limited to views prejudicial to the prosecution of the war. The *Ta Kung Pao* has persistently refrained from expressing opinions of this nature and has therefore conformed with the Government's press censorship principles. But if incidentally our opinions or reports do not conform with the viewpoints of the censors, and if we believe we are not in error, then we would still publish them, and the Government too would understand and let it go by.

"During the war, our opinions and reports go through censorship, but not only what we want to express is a matter of our own, but also our opinions and viewpoints do not necessarily conform with those of the Government. We are free to criticize any person and any matter. For an example, if we should find a serious fault in Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek who commands the confidence of the whole nation, we would not at all consider it our duty to defend him. On the contrary, we would severely criticize him just as the British press could criticize Prime Minister Churchill and the American Press President Roosevelt . . ."

Chapter Four of the revised *Publication Law* broadly outlines the kinds of news items that should be suppressed. According to the articles, no publication shall carry any speeches or propaganda calculated to undermine the Kuomintang or violate the Three People's Principles, to overthrow the National Government and damage the interests of the Chinese Republic, or to disturb public order, or carry anything affecting good morals and customs, or discussion of a court case *sub judice*. Article XXIV of the Law, which is listed under the chapter, reads:

"In war, emergency, or time of necessity under special circumstances, publications shall be forbidden or restricted, in accordance with the orders the National Government may then issue, to carry items dealing with politics, military and foreign affairs, or district peace and order."

On December 11, 1939, the standard for wartime news censorship was revised with the approval of the National Military Council. The standard consisted of five chapters of 55 articles dealing with the suppression of reports prejudicial to national defense, the Kuomintang and National Government, China's foreign relations, national finance and economics, and reports liable to disturb peace and order, or affect war efforts or good social morals. A further revision was recommended by censors in December, 1942. The standard as a result of the revision becomes more detailed and easier for the censors to follow, but the general principles have by no means been changed.

Press censorship is carried out by the Wartime Press Censorship Bureau under the National Military Council, which appoints censors to various places in Free China. Foreign press dispatches are censored by the International Department of the Ministry of Information. Under orders of the Council, a public relations officer was appointed by the department to the Chinese Expeditionary Force to Burma in March, 1942.

#### PRESS LAWS

The first press law published in 1914 was rescinded in 1916. On December 16, 1930, the present *Publications Law* was promulgated by the National Government. The Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Information, which functions under the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, drafted regulations governing the application of the law the following year, and these regulations were enforced on October 7, 1931. The revised *Publications Law* (see Appendix) was promulgated on July 8, 1937, and the revised regulations governing its application came into force on July 28 the same year.

The regulations governing the application of the *Publications Law* fix the capitals of newspapers and news agencies published at different localities. The amounts range from \$500 to more than \$10,000 for newspapers, and \$100 to over \$3,000 for news agencies. If newspapers are published at places not specified in these regulations, then the local authorities are to fix their capital.

The qualifications of a newspaper publisher are fixed by the regulations as follows: (1) Certified graduate of a

university or a technical college recognized by the Ministry of Education; (2) Graduate of a high middle school recognized by the Ministry of Education who at the same time has been in the newspaper profession for more than three years and is in possession of a certificate to this effect; (3) One who has served in a press administrative organization for more than three years and is possessed of a certificate to this effect; (4) One who has been in the newspaper profession for more than five years with adequate verification.

According to Article IX of the *Publications Law*, the publisher of a newspaper or a periodical shall, prior to its circulation for the first time, apply for registration with the proper authorities. The number of newspapers which registered with the Ministry of Interior in 1942 was 231, that of news agencies, 19, and that of periodicals, 344. The distribution of newspapers, news agencies, and periodicals follows:

Provinces, etc.	News- papers	News Agen- cies	Periodicals	Total
Szechwan	7	0	2	9
Hunan	22	1	13	36
Kwangtung	25	3	34	62
Fukien	9	3	3	15
Honan	9	2	7	18
Chekiang	8	0	4	12
Kiangsu	2	1	0	3
Kiangsi	18	4	17	39
Hupeh	17	1	1	19
Kwangsi	15	1	35	51
Yunnan	0	0	2	2
Kweichow	4	1	6	11
Shensi	3	0	7	10
Kansu	2	1	1	4
Chinghai	0	0	1	1
Shansi	2	0	0	2
Shantung	0	0	1	1
Suiyuan	1	0	4	5
Sikang	2	0	0	2
Anhwei	10	0	4	14
Chungking	4	0	56	60
Army	71	1	146	218
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>594</b>

It must be noted that figures of registration do not represent the actual number of newspapers or periodicals in circulation and news agencies in operation that year.

#### JOURNALISTS' DAY

On September, 1, 1933, the Executive Yuan ordered the Ministry of Interior and Ministry of Military Affairs to give adequate protection to pressmen. Two years later, the press in China proclaimed the day as Journalists' Day, and henceforth every year that day is celebrated by the Chinese press.

The day in 1942 was chosen by the Chinese National Press Association to hold its first annual meeting, although the association was established on March 16, 1941. In their leading articles that day, the press in Chungking expressed gratification at the solicitude shown by the Government to the pressmen, while the newspapermen were urged to live up to the highest ideals of the profession.

The annual meeting dug deep into the questions of newspapermen's qualifications and the profession's code of ethics. The Government was requested to form a journalists' union which will enable the pressmen to participate in the election of members for the forthcoming People's Congress.

Inspired by the stirring examples set by the journalists in Shanghai and other enemy controlled areas, the gathering unanimously stressed the importance of upholding the tradition.

The association aims at raising the professional standard of Chinese journalism and the improvement of Chinese newspaper enterprises. Article V of the association's regulations defines the qualification of membership as follows:

"Anyone who has been in the newspaper profession for more than two years, or has studied journalism in school above the grade of technical colleges and is interested in both journalistic enterprises and journalism, believes in the Three People's Principles, and supports the association's purpose may become a member after having been recommended to the association jointly by more than three members and the recommendation passed at general meeting or by the board of directors."

#### NEWSPAPERMEN'S LAW

The freedom of speech is further guaranteed by the National Government in the *Newspapermen's Law* passed by the Legislative Yuan at a meeting held on January 30, 1943. The article in question reads: "Within the boundary



permissible by law, newspapermen are free to express their opinions."

The law contains 31 articles. The procedure governing the issuance of newspapermen's certificates is defined in Articles I to VI. The remaining articles concern newspapermen's unions, the duties of newspapermen and fines.

Publishers, writers, editors, and reporters of daily newspapers or news agencies, and those in charge of circulation and advertisements are called newspapermen. The qualifications of a newspaperman are defined as follows:

"Anyone who has graduated from a school of journalism or a journalism institute; or graduated from literature, education, social science, political science, economics, or law courses in a university or technical college; anyone who has been a professor of literature or education in a university or technical college for more than a year; anyone who has graduated from a senior middle school and who has been in the newspaper profession for more than two years; or anyone who has been in the newspaper profession for more than three years."

Membership in newspapermen's unions is limited to certified newspapermen serving in the profession. Newspapermen's unions are divided into city, *hsien*, provincial, and national associated unions.

A member who is found guilty of serious irregularities in the execution of his duties or in his morals, is expelled from the union. Expulsion charges must be considered only at a general meeting attended by two-thirds of the total members. He is expelled if three-fourths of those in attendance vote against him.

## PUBLICATIONS LAW

### CHAPTER ONE: GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article I.—Any book, piece of writing and picture printed by mechanical or chemical process and sold or distributed is considered a publication by this Law.

Article II.—Publications are classified as follows;

- (1) Newspapers: Bearing a fixed name and published daily or at an interval of less than six days;
- (2) Periodicals: Bearing a fixed name and published weekly or at an interval of less than three months. If they contain principally items of current events, they shall be regarded as newspapers.

- (3) Books and other publications: Everything belonging to neither of the above two classes.

Extra and special editions and supplements of a newspaper or a periodical are regarded as newspapers or periodicals.

Article III.—Any person in charge of a publication is considered a publisher by this Law.

Article IV.—The author of a book or piece of writing and the illustrator of a picture is considered an author by this Law.

One who records another person's narrative in a publication or asks another to have the recorded narrative published is regarded as an author, but the narrator who acknowledges the narrative shall bear the same responsibility as an author.

The editor or compiler of a piece or pieces of writing is regarded as an author, but the original author who acknowledges the piece or pieces of writing shall bear the same responsibility as an author.

The translator of any piece of writing is regarded as an author.

The representative of a school, company, society or an organization under the name of which a piece of writing is published is the author of that piece of writing.

The client who inserts an advertisement in a newspaper is an author, but if the client is unknown or is incapable of assuming responsibilities in the event of civil disputes, then the publisher becomes the author.

Article V.—One who is in charge of the editing of a newspaper or periodical is called an editor by this Law.

Article VI.—One who is in charge of printing matters is called a printer by this Law.

Article VII.—The responsible district administration mentioned in this Law is the *hsien* government or municipality in a province, or the bureau of social affairs of a city government in a city which comes directly under the Executive Yuan.

Article VIII.—The publisher shall submit a copy to each of the following organizations of any publication at the time of its circulation;

- (1) Ministry of Interior;
- (2) Ministry of Information;
- (3) Responsible district administration.
- (4) National library and the library of the Legislative Yuan.

Revised and corrected copies of an original publication shall also be submitted accordingly.

Publications by Kuomintang or government offices shall be sent to the first two organizations.

## CHAPTER TWO

### NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

Article IX. The publisher of a newspaper or a periodical shall, prior to its circulation for the first time, apply for registration with the responsible district administration and the application shall be forwarded within fifteen days to the provincial government or the city government which comes directly under the Executive Yuan for the necessary approval for the circulation of the publication. Unless special circumstances exist, the provincial government or the city government shall decide on the application within 28 days and in turn request the Ministry of Interior for a registration card.

After the issuance of a registration card, the Ministry of Interior shall send a copy of the application form to the Ministry of Information. The information to be given in an application form shall include;

- (1) Name of newspaper or magazine,
- (2) Organization of the publishing concern
- (3) Capital and financial condition,
- (4) Period of publication (In case of a newspaper, number of pages,)
- (5) Names and addresses of the publishing concern and printing plant,
- (6) Names, ages, experience and addresses of the publisher and editor.

Article X.—In the event of a change in information given in an application form in accordance with Article IX, the publisher shall within seven days after the change ask for a change in registration by the same procedure as that of applying for registration.

If the change involves a change in publisher and in the name of a newspaper or periodical, then the original registration card shall be submitted while applying for new registration in accordance with the specifications of Article IX.

Article XI.—No fee shall be charged for the registration specified in Article IX and Article X.

Article XII.—If necessary, the responsible district administration may investigate the organization, circulation and business condition of any concern in the newspaper field whose business is limited to the circulation of news reports.

Article XIII.—Those within one of the following categories shall not be publishers of editors of a newspaper or periodical;

- (1) Those who have no domicile in the country;
- (2) Those who are not permitted to have property;

- (3) Those who are serving a prison term or serving a sentence of detention of more than one month;
- (4) Those who have been deprived of their civil rights.

Article XIV.—Those falling into one of the following categories cannot continue as publishers or editors of a newspaper or periodical;

- (1) Those who are sentenced in the criminal branch of the court on charges of violating the specifications of Article XXI.
- (2) Those who are sentenced in the criminal branch of the court on charges of corruption and extortion.

Article XV.—The publisher, on the suspension of publication of a newspaper or periodical, shall ask for the cancellation of registration by the same procedure as that of applying for registration. A newspaper which is fully three months behind the scheduled date of publication and a periodical which is fully six months behind the scheduled date of publication shall be regarded as having given up the right of publication.

Article XVI.—A newspaper or a periodical shall always print the name of the publisher, the number of the registration card, the date of publication, and the names and addresses of the publishing concern and printing plant.

Article XVII.—Any request for a correction or for the publication of a contention of anything published in a newspaper or periodical made by the person involved or the person directly concerned shall be published within three days after its receipt in the case of a daily, and in the case of other newspapers and periodicals it shall be published before the second issue after its receipt. This article does not apply to the following cases: If the contents of a correction or contention are contrary to law, or if the request bears no name or address of the sender, or if the request is made more than six months after publication.

The position to be given to a correction or contention shall be equal in importance with that in which the original item is published.

### CHAPTER THREE: BOOKS AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Article XVIII.—Books and other publications shall carry on the last page the names and addresses of the author and publisher, the date of publication, and the names and addresses of the publishing concern and printing plant.

Article XIX.—The specifications of Article XVIII shall not apply to notices, regulations, business reports, catalogues, handbills, advertisements, programs, all kinds of forms, certificates, bonds and photographs.



Article XX.—Handbills or slogans dealing with politics shall not be printed or distributed without the approval of the responsible district administration.

#### CHAPTER FOUR: RESTRICTIONS ON CONTENTS OF PUBLICATIONS

Article XXI.—No publication shall carry any speeches or propaganda;

- (1) Calculated to undermine the Kuomintang or violate the Three People's Principles.
- (2) Calculated to overthrow the National Government and damage the interests of the Chinese Republic.
- (3) Calculated to disturb public order.

Article XXII.—No publication shall carry anything affecting good morals and customs.

Article XXIII.—No publication shall carry discussion of a court case *sub judice*.

Article XXIV.—In war, emergency or time of necessity under special circumstances, publications shall be forbidden or restricted, in accordance with the orders the National Government may then issue, to carry items dealing with politics, military and foreign affairs or district peace and order.

Article XXV.—The above four articles shall apply also to anything inserted in publications in the form of advertisements, etc.

#### CHAPTER FIVE: PUNISHMENT

Article XXVI.—Any newspaper or periodical, issued without first applying for registration in accordance with Article IX or making inaccurate entries in the application form shall be stopped from circulating.

Any newspaper or periodical, failing to make necessary changes in its application in accordance with Article X, shall be suspended until the required change in registration is applied for by proper procedure.

Article XXVII.—The punishment mentioned in Article XXVI shall be carried out by the *hsien* government or municipality with due approval of the provincial government if the newspaper or periodical is published at the seat of a *hsien* government or municipality, but if the newspaper or periodical is published at the seat of a provincial government or a city government (directly under the Executive Yuan), then the punishment shall be carried out by the provincial government or the city government with the approval of the Ministry of Interior. Punishment carried out with the approval of the provincial government shall be reported to the Ministry of Interior for record.

Article XXVIII.—If a publication is found by the Ministry of Interior to be carrying one

of the items prohibited under Article XXI or to be violating the specifications of Article XXIV, the Ministry shall point out the offense and prohibit the sales and circulation of the publication and if necessary seize the copies. At the request of the publisher, the detained copies shall be returned after the item in question is deleted or the ban specified in Article XXIV is lifted.

If the offense of the first kind is not of a serious nature, then the responsible district administration, with the approval of the provincial government or the city government, may warn the publication, and the provincial government or city government shall in turn report the matter to the Ministry of Interior.

Article XXIX.—If a publication is found by responsible district administration to be carrying one of the items prohibited under Article XXI, the administration shall, if necessary, suspend the sales and circulation of the publication or temporarily seize the copies, and at the same time the approval of the Ministry of Interior shall be asked through the provincial government or the city government (directly under the Executive Yuan).

Article XXX.—If the publication is a newspaper or a periodical, and is issued at the seat of a *hsien* government or municipality, then the punishment specified in Article XXIV shall be reported by the *hsien* government or the municipality to the provincial government for approval. If it is issued at the seat of a provincial government or city government (directly under the Executive Yuan) then the punishment shall be reported by the provincial government or the city government to the Ministry of Interior for approval.

Article XXXI.—The Ministry of Interior shall ban the entry of any publication issued in foreign countries, if that publication falls within the category as listed in the first section of Article XXVIII or the first section of Article XXXIV.

The provincial government or the city government shall seize the publication at the time of its entry if the publication is banned in accordance with the above specification.

Article XXXII.—The Ministry of Interior shall suspend for a certain period or permanently any newspaper or periodical if the offense of the newspaper or periodical against the specification of the first section of Article XXVIII is of a serious nature. The responsible district administration shall seize any publication circulated contrary to a suspension order.

Article XXXIII.—If necessary, the original type forms of books and other publications detained may be seized.

The second part of Article XXVIII shall apply to cases of seizure of original type forms.

Article XXXIV.—Whereas any publication violating the Criminal Code shall be dealt with in accordance with law, the Ministry of Interior or the responsible district administration, with the approval of the Ministry, shall prohibit the sales and circulation, and if necessary, seize the copies when the contents of a publication are found to violate seriously the specifications of Article XXII.

If the offending publication is a newspaper or a periodical, its publication may be suspended for a certain period.

Article XXXV.—Any publisher failing to submit copies of publications in accordance with the first or the second section of Article VIII shall be fined a sum of not more than \$30.

Article XXXVI.—Any publisher issuing a newspaper or periodical without first applying for registration in accordance with the specifications of Article IX or Article X shall be fined a sum of not more than \$100.

Article XXXVII.—Any person publishing or editing a newspaper or periodical but falling within the categories listed under Article XIII or Article XIV shall be fined a sum of not more than \$100.

Article XXXVIII.—Any publisher violating the specification of the first section of Article XV shall be fined a sum of not more than \$1,000.

Article XXXIX.—The publisher of any publication failing to give the information required by Article XVI or Article XVIII or giving inaccurate information shall be fined a sum of not more than \$100.

Article XL.—Any editor violating the specifications of Article XVII shall be fined a sum of not more than \$100.

Article XLI.—A higher government organization, petitioned to by a newspaper concern against any punishment listed in this chapter, shall arrive at a decision within ten days after the receipt of the petition.

#### CHAPTER SIX: FINES

Article XLII.—The publisher or printer found violating the specifications of Article XX shall be fined a sum of not more than \$100.

Article XLIII.—The publisher, editor, author and printer, found violating the specifications of Article XXI, shall be sentenced to prison terms of not more than one year or a fine of not more than \$1,000. If a heavier sentence is specified in other laws, the other laws shall apply.

Article XLIV.—Any editor or author found violating the specifications of Article XXII or XXIII shall be sentenced to detention or to a fine of not more than \$300.

Article XLV.—The publisher, editor, author, and printer, found violating the ban or restriction specified in Article XXIV shall be sentenced to prison terms of not more than one year or a fine of not more than \$1,000.

Article XLVI.—The sentences specified in Article XLIII and Article XLV involving the part of author shall apply only to the author who signs his name to the published item if the publication is a newspaper or a periodical.

Article XLVII.—The circulation of a newspaper or a periodical contrary to the suspension order specified in Article XXVI shall subject the offender to a fine of not more than \$200.

Article XLVIII.—Obstruction to the execution of an order to seize copies of a publication as specified in Article XXIX shall subject the offender to a fine of not more than \$200.

Article XLIX.—A publisher found violating the suspension order coming within the scope of the first section of Article XXVIII shall be sentenced to a prison term of not more than one year or a detention sentence or to a fine of not more than \$1,000. The selling or circulating of a publication knowing that the publication has been suspended under the first section of Article XXVIII, shall bring a prison term of not more than six months or a detention sentence or a fine of not more than \$500 to the offender.

This ruling shall apply to a case in which the publication banned under the first section of Article XXXI is imported and sold or circulated, or it is imported and sold or circulated with the knowledge that it is banned under the first section of Article XXXI.

Article L.—Obstruction to the execution of seizure orders specified in the first section of Article XXVIII, the second section of Article section XXXI, the second of Article XXXII and Article XXXIII shall bring a sentence of not more than six months, or a detention sentence or a fine of not more than \$500 to the offender.

Article LI.—Any publisher found violating the ban imposed under the first section of Article XXXII shall be sentenced to a prison term of not more than one year, to a detention sentence or to a fine of not more than \$1,000. The selling or circulating of any newspaper or periodical, knowing that it is banned under the first section of Article XXXII, shall bring a prison term of not more than six months, a detention sentence or a fine of not more than \$500 to the offender.

Article LII.—The right to impose punishment and fines for violations outlined in this Law shall be lost on account of lapse of time if not executed within one year. With reference to Article XLIII and Article XLV, the year period in which the right is valid shall be counted from the date of publication.

#### CHAPTER SEVEN: APPENDIX

Article LIII.—The detailed regulations for the enforcement of this Law shall be decided by the Ministry of Interior.

Article LIV.—This Law shall be enforced on the date of promulgation.



## CHAPTER XIX

### RELIEF ACTIVITIES

Resistance and reconstruction do not categorically describe the activities of China at war. In parallel to this two-fold program is her dual task of relief and rehabilitation. For the relief and rehabilitation of the millions of civilian refugees and wounded soldiers, numerous government, civic, religious and humanitarian bodies have been organized.

#### NATIONAL RELIEF COMMISSION

First and foremost is the National Relief Commission, pivot of China's machinery for relief and rehabilitation. A review of the Commission's work will give a general idea of the progress made in war relief in the country as a whole inasmuch as most other organizations in the field receive financial assistance from the Commission and their activities are under its supervision. The Commission's six years' work also reflects in part the story of China's six years' resistance against Japan—whole-sale privations and suffering, misfortunes relieved and lost hopes regained. Thanks to the efforts of the Commission and its affiliated organizations, a great number of the war-stricken refugees, war orphans and air-raid sufferers have found succor, anchorage and means to stand on their feet in refugee camps and orphanages, in factories and land-reclamation colonies.

The immensity of the Commission's task is shown in the sums of money spent and number of persons given aid to. Relief funds appropriated during the past five and a half years totalled \$214,217,968 benefitting more than 40,000,000 refugees suffering from war or famine. Of the funds appropriated, \$75,985,462 was spent during the period April, 1938 to December, 1940:

\$56,820,067 in 1941 and approximately \$81,412,439 during the period January-October, 1942. Of the relief beneficiaries, 25,684,022 were aided by the Commission and its affiliated organizations during the period April, 1938 to December, 1940; 1,074,220 in 1941 and more than 4,000,000 during the period January-October, 1942. In addition, 9,236,697 persons were aided by provincial and municipal commissions during the past five and a half years.

The Commission had as its predecessors the National Emergency Relief Committee of the Executive Yuan, organized in September, 1937, and the Central Relief Commission which was already in existence. These two organizations were amalgamated and renamed the National Relief Commission on April 27, 1938, with Dr. H. H. Kung, vice-president of the Executive Yuan and Minister of Finance, as chairman; Mr. Hsu Shih-ying, former Chinese ambassador to Japan, as acting chairman; and Mr. Chu Ying-kwang, veteran relief worker, as vice-chairman.

#### NETWORK OF RELIEF ORGANIZATIONS

The Commission, proceeded with the establishment of a network of relief organizations throughout the country. These include provincial, municipal and district commissions, sections, general stations and joint offices for emergency air-raid relief. In the different provinces, there had been, prior to the inauguration of the National Relief Commission, provincial branches of the Central Relief Commission and the National Emergency Relief Committee. These were dissolved and in their place there was organized in each province a Provincial Relief Commission headed by the chairman of the provincial government. Municipal relief commissions were set up in Shanghai, Nanking, Hongkong, Macao and

### RELIEF ACTIVITIES

713

Chungking. The numbers of refugees under the care of provincial and municipal commissions up to the end of 1940 are shown in the following table:

Provinces & Municipalities	No. of Refugees Helped		TOTAL
	Oct. 1937-Dec. 1939	Jan.-Dec. 7, 1940	
Kiangsu	1,081,150	2,000	1,083,150
Chekiang	573,468	2,903	576,371
Anhwei	531,482	99,276	630,758
Kiangsi	535,905	192,145	728,050
Hupeh	482,947	742,000	1,224,947
Hunan	462,184	157,881	620,065
Szechwan	119,038	12,718	131,756
Kwangtung	97,855	84,467	182,322
Kwangsi	16,000	31,765	47,765
Fukien	174,249	7,047	181,296
Yunnan	660	2,297	2,957
Kweichow	11,700	3,743	15,443
Hopei	135,136	unreported	135,136
Shantung	260,000	96,583	356,583
Honan	600,707	255,748	856,455
Shansi	271,000	unreported	271,000
Shensi	330,599	38,337	368,936
Kansu	8,252	unreported	8,252
Suiyuan	10,000	unreported	10,000
Chungking	unreported	260	260
Hongkong and Macao	580	14,168	14,748
Shanghai	421,500	unreported	421,500
Nanking	580,000	unreported	580,000
TOTAL	6,704,412	1,743,338	8,447,750

The war zones from which refugees were rescued and transported to the rear were divided into sections. At first ten field sections were established. The numbers of refugees under the care of the ten sections during the period June, 1938 to December, 1940 are shown in the following table:

Sections	No. of Refugees Helped		TOTAL
	June, 1938-Dec. 1939	Jan.-Dec. 1940	
First Section	2,084,363	50,211	2,134,574
Second Section	unreported	99,183	99,183
Third Section	678,734	184,980	863,714
Fourth Section	160,821	unreported	160,821
Fifth Section	595,471	254,201	849,672
Sixth Section	564,652	31,216	595,868
Seventh Section	609,076	225	609,301
Eighth Section	1,661,941	145,374	1,807,315
Ninth Section	unreported	72,494	72,494
Tenth Section	unreported	unreported	unreported
TOTAL	6,355,058	837,884	7,192,942



By the end of 1940, they had been reduced to the following six sections:

Sections	Sphere of Activities
First Section	Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Kashing, Huchow and northern Kiangsu
Second Section	Entire province of Shantung
Third Section	Entire province of Anhwei, Chekiang-Kiangsu border, eastern and western Chekinag, eastern Hupeh and northern Kiangsi
Fifth Section	Shensi, Honan and Shensi provinces and northern Hupeh
Ninth Section	Kwangtung, Kwangsi and Fukien provinces and Hongkong and Macao
Tenth Section	Western, central and southern Hupeh and western Hunan.

To help refugees in transit, the Commission set up a string of general stations, linked every 30 kilometers by sub-stations and every 15 kilometers by rest houses. Places where such general stations were established during the early stages of the war included Hankow, Wuchang, Ichang, Shasi, Siangyang and Itu in Hupeh province;

Hengyang and Changsha in Hunan province; Chuanchow, Chuchow, Kweilin, Wuchow, Tientung and Nanning in Kwangsi province; Nanchang in Kiangsi province; Sinyang, Hsuehchang, Chengchow, Loyang, Shangcheng and Nanyang in Honan province; Chungking, Wanhsien and Chengtu in Szechwan province; Kweiyang in Kweichow province; Kinhsia, Yungchia (Wenchow) and Ningpo in Chekiang province; Tienshui in Kansu province; Tungkwang, Sian, Hanchung, Paoki and Suiteh in Shensi province; Kunming in Yunnan province; Tansi in Anhwei province; Huiyang in Kwangtung province and Kienyang in Fukien province.

By the end of 1940 ten general stations were still in existence: The Heng-Chu-Shao (Hengyang and Shaoyang in Hunan and Chuchow in Kwangsi), I-Sha (Ichang and Shasi in Hupeh), Lo-Tung (Loyang in Honan and Tungkwang in Shensi), Hsu-Nan (Hsuehchang and Nanyang in Honan), Kin-Chin-Yung (Kinhsia, Yungchia and Ningpo in Chekiang), Chang-Yuan (Changsha and Yuanling in Hunan) and Si-Pao (Sian and Paoki in Shensi). The three stations at Nanning, Huiyang and Siangyang remained.

The numbers of refugees helped by the general stations during the period July 8, 1938 to December 7, 1940 are shown in the following table:

General Stations	No. of Refugees Helped		TOTAL
	July 8, 1938-Dec. 1939	Jan.-Dec. 7, 1940	
Chungking	11,665	2,659	14,324
Wanhsien	22,690	8,779	31,469
Chengtu	1,348	446	1,794
Ichang-Shasi	25,685	11,351	37,036
Siangyang	21,435	3,245	24,680
Nanchang	302,961	252,878	555,839
Kinhwa-Wenchow	48,595	3,523	52,118
Changsha-Yuanling	204,612	9,425	214,037
Hengyang-Chuchow-Shaoyang	120,898	3,711	124,609
Kweilin	42,787	13,204	55,991
Nanning	2,024	31,751	33,775
Sian-Paoki	14,834	90	14,924
Hanchung	8,310	989	9,299
Hsuehchang	270,212	37,464	307,676
Loyang-Tungkwang	128,534	85,658	214,192
Kweiyang	12,208	7,533	19,741
Kunming	204	5	209
Ningpo	unreported	1,986	1,986
Tansi	unreported	unreported	unreported
Kienyang	unreported	unreported	unreported
Huiyang	unreported	unreported	unreported
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,239,002</b>	<b>474,697</b>	<b>1,713,699</b>

The above table does not include 82,592 refugees aided by the general stations at Wuchang, Hankow, Sinyang, Shangcheng and Chengchow.

#### AIR-RAID RELIEF

The first Joint Office for Emergency Air Raid Relief was organized in Chungking on January 19, 1939, four days after the first bombing of Chungking by Japanese air-raiders. Mr. Hsu Shih-ying, acting chairman of the National Relief Commission, was concurrently chairman of the joint office in which all local Party, government and military organizations were represented. A special medical relief committee was organized which had under its direction numerous rescue and first-aid and stretcher-bearing corps. Receiving stations for air-raid victims were set up in the downtown and outlying districts of the city, while local hospitals, both Chinese and foreign, helped in treating the air-raid wounded. The Emergency Air Raid Service Corps, in which thousands of able-bodied citizens were mobilized, was also organized.

The Chungking Joint Office for Emergency Air Raid Relief and the numerous A.R.P. units under its direction had their hands full during the years 1939 and 1940 when the capital had a total of 162 air raids. Among the worst bombing days were May 3 and

May 4, 1939 and August, 19 and 20, 1940.

Afflicted families were paid \$30 for each family member killed while those wounded were paid \$20 or \$10 each, varying according to the condition of wounds, besides being sent to temporary hospitals for dressing or treatment. A total of \$77,855 was distributed to air-raid victims in this connection. Other sums appropriated included \$714,680 for emergency relief and \$297,150 for the evacuation of superfluous residents. Aid was also rendered to those affected by air raids in the form of small credit loans totalling \$129,800. It was estimated that 4,913 air raid wounded were treated in temporary hospitals, 1,469 corpses buried, 7,347 residents evacuated and 6,341 received into camps.

Up to the end of 1940, 352 joint offices for emergency air raid relief were set up in the fifteen provinces of Chekiang, Anhwei, Kiangsi, Hupeh, Hunan, Szechwan, Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Fukien, Yunnan, Honan, Shensi, Kansu, Sikang and Suiyuan. The total air-raid casualties, including Chungking, were estimated at 169,634. Funds appropriated during the period April, 1938 to December, 1940 totalled \$4,923,012. Air-raid casualties handled by the Joint Office for Emergency Air Raid Relief are shown in the following table:

Provinces & Municipalities	April, 1938 to December, 1939				January-December, 1940			TOTAL	TOTAL
	Slightly Wounded	Severely Wounded	Fatalities	TOTAL	Slightly Wounded	Severely Wounded	Fatalities		
Chekiang	2,121	2,630	3,399	8,150	562	1,391	1,397	3,440	11,590
Anhwei	2,792	3,425	4,243	10,460	319	423	579	1,321	11,781
Kiangsi	2,902	4,362	5,434	12,698	828	1,137	1,218	3,183	15,881
Hupei	3,135	3,850	4,748	11,733	874	2,509	3,977	7,360	19,093
Hunan	1,907	6,098	2,037	10,042	588	940	1,192	2,720	12,762
Fukien	667	152	811	1,630	173	386	970	1,529	3,159
Szechwan	2,457	1,497	4,418	8,372	957	4,042	387	5,386	13,758
Kwangtung	1,122	1,783	2,230	5,135	81	315	165	561	5,696
Kwangsi	784	589	1,374	2,747	958	220	431	1,609	4,356
Honan	1,344	1,718	3,747	6,809	726	1,004	1,362	3,092	9,901
Shensi	410	1,136	3,570	5,116	170	1,087	1,491	2,748	6,318
Shansi	105	346	233	684	96	104	206	406	1,090
Shantung	855	158	177	1,190	19	144	214	377	1,567
Kansu	87	682	721	1,490					1,490
Yunnan	127	287	509	923	475	558	709	1,742	2,665
Kweichow	533	172	564	1,269	18	49	59	126	1,395
Ninghsia	63	150	170	383					383
Suiyuan	2	2	44	48	60	60	37	157	205
Chungking	991	81	2,937	4,739	661	1,044	1,319	3,024	7,763
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>22,404</b>	<b>29,848</b>	<b>39,820</b>	<b>92,072</b>	<b>7,655</b>	<b>15,413</b>	<b>15,713</b>	<b>38,781</b>	<b>130,853</b>

Refugees in camps are apt to become depressed and demoralized. To keep up their morale, the National Relief Commission, in cooperation with the Board of Political Training and War-Area

Party and Political Affairs Commission of the National Military Council, initiated the organization of Refugees' Organization and Training Committees in the various provinces and relief centers. By



the end of 1940, 17 such committees had been established in Chekiang, Szechwan, Yunnan, Kweichow, western, southern and central Hunan, southern Kiangsi, northern Shensi and Chungking, Kweilin and Wanhien.

Refugee relief work in areas immediately behind the front was handled by the different sections and stations concerned. Besides, special representatives were sent from time to time to the war zones and were stationed in the political training department of the military headquarters of the different war areas to direct relief work. For the relief of people in guerilla districts and behind the enemy lines in North China, Honan, Shantung Shansi, and Chahar as well as in the Japanese-occupied cities of Nanking and Shanghai, the help of foreign missionaries and other groups was enlisted. Funds appropriated in this connection totalled \$260,000 in 1938, \$132,973 in 1939 and \$579,000 in 1940, aggregating \$971,973.

Special attention was paid to such particular groups of refugees as students, skilled laborers and technicians, able-bodied citizens, seamen, fishermen, overseas Chinese, Mohammedans and north-easterners. After the withdrawal of Chinese forces from Shanghai and Nanking, large numbers of students in Kiangsu province evacuated to Hankow and were in need of urgent relief. The Kiangsu Provincial Guild in Hankow organized a special committee for the relief of these war-stricken students. Among other things, it established a factory-school where these young wanderers could work and at the same time continue their studies. For this work, the Commission made a grant of \$200,000. Later the committee was removed first to Changsha and finally to Chungking and in 1940 its factory was placed under the direct control and management of the Commission. In addition, the Commission appropriated \$100,000 to the Ministry of Education for the relief of students from war zones. A training school for students from Shanghai was established in conjunction with the *San Min Chu I* Youth Corps, for which the sums of \$34,440 and \$45,000 were appropriated by the Commission: the former amount as expenses for the school and the latter as traveling subsidies to enable students to come from Shanghai to participate in the work of the Youth Corps in Chungking. The total funds for student relief appropriated by the Commission during the period August,

1938 to December, 1940 was estimated at \$1,194,814 as shown in the following table:

<i>Appropriations to</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Student Relief Committee of the Kiangsu Provincial Guild	\$ 200,000
Ministry of Education	100,000
Ministry of Education	100,000
Training School for Students from Shanghai	34,440
Fuhtan University	70,000
Great China University	70,000
War-area Middle School in Central Hupeh	1,800
Ministry of Education	304,000
Student Service of the Y.M.C.A. & Y.W.C.A.	10,000
<i>San Min Chu I</i> Youth Corps Central Headquarters	40,000
Great China University	20,000
Ta Kung Vocational School	42,210
Northeastern Student Relief Department, Ministry of Education	1,764
Ministry of Education	15,000
Canton University	60,000
Ministry of Education	6,000
Chung-Nan Middle School	15,000
Kweichow Branch of the <i>San Min Chu I</i> Youth Corps	10,000
Northeastern National Reconstruction Association	4,000
<i>San Min Chu I</i> Youth Corps Central Headquarters	45,000
Tung Fang Middle School	7,000
Anhui Middle School	30,000
Yale Middle School	3,600
Provisional Middle School of Kiangsu Province	5,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 1,194,814</b>

For the relief of Chinese seamen thrown out of employment as the result of the war, the Commission appropriated \$3,000 in 1938 and \$1,250 in 1939 to a special committee for the relief of Chinese seamen in Shanghai. In addition, the Commission in 1940 placed \$200,000 at the disposal of General Yang Hu, former Garrison Commander in Shanghai, for the relief of Chinese seamen who had evacuated to the interior from the coastal provinces.

During the same period Chinese fishermen in Kwangtung and Chekiang were constantly subjected to maltreatment by the Japanese. To alleviate their sufferings, the Commission remitted to the Chekiang provincial government \$100,000 while an additional \$10,000 was sent to the *hsien* government in Fenghua, Chekiang, to be distributed among the affected fishermen in that district. A monthly subsidy of \$1,100 was granted to the Hongkong Fishermen's Association as maintenance fee for its school with an additional \$10,000 for relief of war affected fishermen. The relief of Chinese fishermen in Fukien province was handled by the Commission's representatives in charge of the Ninth Field Section.

Realizing the need for skilled labor and technical personnel for the development of the interior, the National Government in 1938 gave the Commission \$1,000,000 for relief and training of skilled laborers and technicians. From this fund, \$400,000 was allocated to the Chinese Industrial Cooperatives and \$50,000 to the Production Department of the Women's Advisory Committee of the New Life Movement Association. In view of the multitudes of farmers engaged in sericulture and tea raising in southern Anhwei and the provinces of Kiangsu, Chekiang, Kiangsi, Hunan and Hupeh who were driven from their homes by the Japanese, the Commission appropriated \$100,000 to the China National Tea Corporation and \$50,000 to the Yunnan Sericultural Improvement Bureau for the moving of such refugees to Yunnan to participate in the silk and tea industries in that province. The Commission also appropriated \$10,000 for the transportation to Szechwan of skilled laborers of the Ta Kung Iron Works in Shanghai. In 1938, a short-term training class was opened by the Ministry of Communications for railway employees in Hunan for which purpose the Commission appropriated \$72,000.

As a result of the Japanese occupation of French Indo-China in 1940, overseas Chinese there were seriously affected. The Commission at once remitted \$50,000 to the Chinese Consulate-General at

Hanoi for their relief. The representative of the Kwangsi Provincial Relief Commission at Hongkong was given \$50,000 by the Commission to distribute among refugees from overseas in the Crown Colony. An additional \$100,000 was placed at the disposal of the Yunnan provincial government for the relief of refugees on the Yunnan-Burma border.

The Chinese Islamic National Salvation Federation in Chungking was allocated \$120,000 by the Commission and entrusted with the care of Chinese Muslims in need of relief. An additional \$80,000 was remitted to the Commission's Fifth Field Section for the relief of Hasaks in Kansu province.

#### WORK-RELIEF PROGRAM

The rehabilitative aspect of the Commission's work which aims at regaining and replenishing the refugees' ability for self-sustenance comes in its work-relief program. This was promoted almost as soon as war began and assumed larger and larger proportions as time went on. By the end of 1940 no less than 1,000,000 war sufferers were put back on their feet through occupational relief. The program has been carried out through land reclamation, establishment of factories and promotion of handicrafts.

Outstanding among the land reclamation districts financed and managed by the Commission are those at Huanglungshan (Yellow Dragon Mountain) and Liping in Shensi province. The former's 5,000,000 mow (six mow to an acre) accommodated 630,000 settlers, the latter's 200,000 mow accommodated 6,000 settlers. The Commission appropriated to the two refugee colonies the sums of \$713,336 and \$75,150 for capital and administrative expenses. Among the refugee colonies helped by the Commission, five are under provincial and nine under private management. They are located in the provinces of Fukien, Hunan, Honan, Kiangsi and Kwangsi. A model reclamation district under the management of the Ministry of Social Affairs is also assisted by the Commission. The money appropriated by the Commission in this connection during the period ending December, 1940 totalled



\$3,327,578. The total land under reclamation, national, provincial and private, was estimated at 6,799,302 mow, as shown in the following table:—

Colony	Location	Acreeage (in mow)	Refugees Accommodated
Huanglungshan Colony	Shensi	4,426,196	630,056
Liping Colony	Shensi	24,000	6,000
Kiangsi Colony	Kian-Kukiang-Taiho	25,604	5,224
Fukien Colony	Chungan & 9 other hsien	800,000	80,000
Hunan Colony	Chihkiang & Yuanling	43,800	4,000
Honan Colony	Tenghsien	400,000	40,000
Kwangsi Colony	Liuchow & Feng- shanho	unreported	1,000
Kweilin Colony	Tachungshiang	119,300	8,480
Kiangsi Chishui Colony	Chishui-Shuinan	9,260	1,800
Paoki-Fenghsien Colony	Shensi	40,000	5,000
Chaohsien Colony	Kwangsi	2,142	720
Hupei Colony	Chunhsien	9,000	1,500
Chinfoshan Colony	Szechwan	900,000	25,000
Shensi Mei-Fu Colony	Meih sien-Fufeng	unreported	unreported
Shapuhu Colony	Kwangsi	unreported	unreported
Lichuan Colony	Kiangsi	unreported	unreported
TOTAL		6,799,302	808,780

By the end of 1940 factories established by the Commission numbered 15 giving employment to more than 10,000 refugees who had been industrial workers, factory hands and artisans. These factories are scattered in the provinces of Szechwan, Hunan, Yunnan, Sikang,

Anhui, Kiangsi, Fukien and the municipalities of Chungking and Shanghai. Money appropriated by the Commission to these factories during the period ending December, 1940, is shown in the following table:

Factory	Location	Nature of Works	Appropriation
No. 1	Kiangtsin, Szechwan	Spinning, Weaving & Dyeing	\$ 450,000
No. 2	Hochwan, Szechwan	Paper Manufacturing	219,000
No. 3	North Bank, Chungking	Spinning and Weaving	170,000
No. 4	Kiangtsin, Szechwan	Porcelain and Pottery	218,279
No. 6	Yungchuan, Szechwan	Paper Manufacturing	35,000
No. 7	Hsianghsiang, Hunan	Spinning and Weaving	100,000
No. 8	Hengyang, Hunan	Spinning and Weaving	100,000
No. 9	Kunming, Yunnan	Spinning, Weaving & Leather-tanning	100,000
No. 10	Ya'an, Sikang	Paper-making, Dyeing and Rattan Works	80,000
No. 11	Lihuang, Anhwei	Spinning and Weaving	100,000
No. 12	Chengtui, Szechwan	Making Army Blankets	23,000
No. 13	Taiho, Kiangsi	Spinning and Weaving	10,000
No. 14	Shaowu, Fukien	Paper Manufacturing	115,000
No. 15	Shanghai	Hosiery	100,000
TOTAL			\$1,820,279

Factory No. 5 was not listed because its establishment, originally planned in Shanghai, was postponed due to unfavorable circumstances prevailing in that city. Factory No. 15 was established in Shanghai in October, 1940, and run by local philanthropic organizations.

Field sections and general stations have also started small factories to put

the unemployed to work. These include a handicraft factory at Suiteh in Shensi in the Sixth Section, a women's hand-weaving and spinning factory in Lanchow, Kansu, in the Fifth Section, a spinning and weaving factory and a leather tannery in western Hunan in the Eighth Section, a refugee factory under the General Station at Paokhi, Shensi, a leather-tanning plant under the General

Station at Kweilin, Kwangsi, a gauze factory under the General Station of Kihwa and Yungchia, Chekiang. In addition, the Commission gives grants to factories managed by local governments or public bodies which employ refugees.

The Credit Loan Service established by the Commission in May, 1939, has also contributed towards the occupational relief of refugees and poor people in general. Up to December, 1940, \$1,789,000 was appropriated as a sinking fund for credit loans and \$1,029,000 lent through 18 credit loan head offices, 16 branches and 34 sub-offices. Through such financial aid, upwards of 100,000 people have found means of livelihood.

It was estimated that during the period ending December, 1940, the Commission distributed \$10,077,750 in occupational relief, not including land reclamation and colonization.

#### RELIEF OF REFUGEE CHILDREN

The motto of relief and rehabilitation as a one-in-two and two-in-one objective of the Commission's work has been emphasized more especially in regard to refugee children, generally referred to as "warphans." In this work, the Commission worked closely with such child welfare organizations as the National

Refugee Children's Association, founded by Madame Chiarg Kai-shek, the China Wartime Child Relief Association, the National Child Welfare Association of China and the former Hankow Municipal Children's Education Committee. A set of regulations governing the rescue of children from war zones and their relief and education was promulgated and circularized to all the provincial, municipal and hsien governments throughout the country. Children's homes were established wherever and whenever necessary. A special advisory corps of 30 men was organized to inspect the various homes from time to time. The curriculum in the homes is similar to that in primary schools with special emphasis on agricultural and manual education so that the youngsters may learn how to make a living.

In addition to making grants to orphanages established by other child welfare organizations, the Commission has its own child relief and educational institutions. This work was begun in October, 1938 in Chungking when a special committee on the upbringing and education of afflicted children was organized. The number of orphanages which have since been established and their inmates are shown in the following table:—

Orphanages	Location	Date Established	Inmates
Chungking No. 1	Pahsien	Nov. 1938	(dissolved in 1939)
Chungking No. 2	Pahsien	Nov. 1938	261
Chungking No. 3	Peipei	Oct. 1939	254
Chungking No. 4	Pishan	Oct. 1939	358
Kwangtung Warphanage	Shaokwan (Kukong)	March, 1939	2,000
Kwangsi Warphanage	Kweilin	May, 1939	1,000
Northwest Warphanage	Nancheng	Nov. 1939	525
Children's Reformatory— North Bank, Chungking	Chungking	July, 1940	114
Pinglu Warphanage	Pinglu, Shansi	August, 1939	500
Ankang Warphanage	Ankang, Shensi	Oct. 1939	251
Tsiyuan Warphanage	Tsiyuan, Honan	Jan. 1939	500
Sian Warphanage	Sian, Shensi	Dec. 1940	unreported
Loyang Warphanage	Loyang, Honan	Sept. 1940	97
Suiteh Warphanage	Suiteh, Shensi	Oct. 1938	200
Taihu Warphanage	Taihu, Kiangsi	May, 1940	150
Tungcheng Warphanage	Tungcheng, Anhwei	June, 1940	150
Wuwei Warphanage	Wuwei, Anhwei	May, 1940	150
Shouhsien Warphanage	Shouhsien, Anhwei	May, 1940	150
Fuyang Warphanage	Fuyang, Anhwei	March, 1940	150
Lihuang Warphanage	Lihuang, Anhwei	May, 1940	250
Chingteh Warphanage	Chingteh, Anhwei	Dec. 1940	200
Chihteh Warphanage	Chihteh, Anhwei	Oct. 1940	150
Hohsien Warphanage	Hohsien, Anhwei	Sept. 1940	unreported
Chungking Nursery	Koloshan	May, 1940	46
TOTAL			7,456



The Chungking Nursery at Koloshan was transferred to the Ministry of Social Affairs at the end of 1940.

The number of orphanages maintained by national, provincial, municipal, *hsien*, private and other organizations, established and aided by the Commission is shown in the following table:—

Nature of Organization	No. of Orphanages	No. of Children
National	25	7,456
Provincial	9	1,605
Municipal	3	440
<i>Hsien</i>	4	1,423
Private	82	46,969
Others	19	6,863
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>64,756</b>

### FLOOD RELIEF

In response to the outcry for help of flood sufferers, a special Flood Relief Commission for North China was established in 1939 and funds distributed to the provinces of Hopei, Honan, Shantung and Shensi, totalled \$3,190,000, including administrative expenses of \$80,000. Of this amount, the Honan Provincial Relief Commission raised \$20,000, the Kuomintang Headquarters \$100,000, the Executive Yuan \$3,000,000, women in the Philippines \$20,000. The remaining \$50,000 came from contributions by local provincial authorities.

In addition to these sums, the National Relief Commission in 1939 spent \$1,440,551 for the rehabilitation of refugees affected by the Yellow River flood in the four North China provinces as well as other flood-affected provinces. Appropriations made for the latter included \$150,000 for Kiangsu, \$20,000 for Chekiang, \$34,000 for Hupeh, \$20,000 for Kweichow and \$5,000 for Anhwei. Most of the refugees from districts along the Yungting River in Hopei were migrated to Tientsin and for their emergency relief an additional appropriation of \$80,000 was made by the Commission.

Flood sufferers were given industrial and agricultural relief. They were employed for dike repairs, dredging of rivers, canals, harbors and lakes, building bridges and roads in the provinces of Chekiang, Kiangsu, Anhwei, Honan, Hupeh, Shensi, Shansi and Fukien. Improved seeds and better farming implements were given to the stricken farmers. Commission appropriations for these purposes totalled \$1,952,359.

There were floods, droughts, plagues and earthquakes in Kiangsu, Chekiang, Shensi, Kweichow, Chinghai, Hupeh and Ningsia. To meet the immediate requirements in these provinces, the Commission during the period 1938-40 dispensed \$2,931,170 for general relief through the provincial governments or officials sent to the spot.

### SOCIAL RELIEF

In the field of social relief the Commission up to December, 1940 spent \$7,998,322. The main portion went to the training of the idle and unemployed in productive enterprises, to institutes for the care of the disabled and to other philanthropic organizations engaged in social relief work.

In Chungking, for instance, the Commission maintains a model bureau for the training of the idle. This was established in May, 1939, in accordance with a resolution adopted by the People's Political Council. More than 500 were admitted to the bureau where they received instruction in political and military subjects, weaving, printing and the making of chemicals, industrial and agricultural implements. Courses on house and road building were later added to the curriculum. By June, 1940, when the bureau was transferred to the Ministry of Social Affairs, 233 had been "graduated."

Another noteworthy instance of the social relief program started by the Commission was its model hospice for the disabled and invalided at Kiangtsin, Szechwan, founded in December, 1939. Vocational courses were given in this hospice to enable the inmates to earn a living. In other parts of the country, schools for training the deaf and blind also received grants from the Commission toward their financial upkeep. Such social relief work is now under the Ministry of Social Affairs.

In addition, the Commission has erected hospitals and clinics in the interior to give free treatment to the poor and has given grants to foreign and Chinese hospitals and clinics in the provinces of Szechwan, Kweichow, Yunnan, Kwangsi, Kwangtung, Hunan, Hupeh, Anhwei, Fukien, Kiangsu, Chekiang and Kiangsi. During the period ending December, 1940, the Commission appropriated a total of \$672,907 of which \$51,669 was for its own hospitals and clinics. Other hospitals and clinics aided by the Commission are shown in the following table:—

Hospitals and Clinics	Grants
Shanghai Sino-Foreign Hospital	\$ 2,000
Chungking Municipal Hospital	52,000
Chungking Catholic Hospital	2,000
Methodist Union Hospital	30,000
Shanghai Refugee Tuberculosis Hospital	600
Ichang-Wanh sien Francis Xavier Convents	4,400
Chungking Red Cross Hospital	68
Kiangtsin Yen-Nien Hospital	5,200
National Health Administration Clinics	80,000
Francis Xavier Convent of Chungking Catholic Hospital	1,000
Wanh sien War-Area Medical Service Corps	500
Hongkong St. John's First-Aid Corps	5,000
Tzekung Municipal Administration Committee	1,000
Tunsi Municipal Hospital	2,000
Chinese Mission to Lepers	6,000
Border Service of General Assembly of Church of Christ	80,000
Northern Hunan Mobile Medical Corps	2,000
Hankow Canossian Mission	3,000
Kiangtsin Tungchi Hospital	2,400
Kiangtsin Tung-Jen Hospital	2,400
Shanghai People's Hospital	11,000
Mobile Medical Clinic	14,000
Yunnan Buddhist Association O.P.D.	400
Chunghsien Canadian Mission Hospital	3,600
Fupao Branch of World Swastika Society	2,000
Northern Hupeh Mobile Medical Corps	21,000
Canadian Mission Hospital O.P.D. for Poor	5,800
National Kiangsu Medical College	3,000
Kanh sien Clinic	6,000
Chinese Red Cross Society	10,000
Kinhwa People's Hospital	1,000
Yuanling-Hengyang Chinese Dispensaries	6,000
Fulin Advertiser Mission	20,000
Chungking Canadian Mission Hospital	5,000
Central Maternity Hospital	9,500
Clinic of Chungking Police Bureau	20,000
Canton Fang-Pien Hospital	2,000
Chungking Branch of Wuhan Sanitorium	15,000
Anhwei Epidemic-Prevention Corps No. 24	400
Chungking Refugee Hospital	2,000
Fukien Mobile Medical Corps	1,800
Ankiang Medical Clinic	470
Liling Health Clinic	500
Kweilin Baptist Mission Refugee Relief	1,000
Chungking Municipal Government	20,000
Chengtu Air-Raid Relief Hospital	80,000
Kweichow Provincial Animal Diseases Prevention Society	25,000
Wanh sien Chinese Physicians' Service Corps	20,000
Changsha Epidemic-Prevention Committee	3,200
North China Catholic Service Corps	20,000
Kwangtung World Swastika Society Service Corps	2,000
Chungking University	3,000
Western Chekiang First Provisional Middle School	500
Western Chekiang Third Provisional Middle School	500
Hangchow Shu-Fan Middle School	1,000
Anhwei Provincial Guild in Chungking	3,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 621,238</b>



The total number of patients treated in the Commission's hospitals and clinics and those helped by it during the period

January 1 to December 7, 1940, was estimated at 921,812.

### FUNDS APPROPRIATED BY THE COMMISSION DURING THE PERIOD

April, 1938 to December, 1940 are shown in the following table:—

Nature of Relief	APPROPRIATION			
	April 27-Dec., 1938	Jan.-Dec., 1939	Jan.-Dec., 1940	TOTAL
Emergency Relief	\$7,756,831.30	\$6,994,572.44	\$11,711,491.28	\$26,462,895.02
Air-Raid Relief	348,422.48	2,377,676.80	2,196,913.46	4,923,012.74
Refugee Transportation	37,637.60	1,131,719.04	2,144,991.78	3,314,348.42
Relief of Warphans	690,462.00	2,410,319.96	7,070,625.29	10,171,407.25
Flood Relief	957,073.52	274,000.00	209,478.00	1,440,551.52
Famine Relief	343,492.50	1,088,830.00	1,498,857.00	2,931,179.50
Industrial & Agricultural Relief		1,112,632.60	839,726.57	1,952,359.17
Social Relief	981,808.00	2,663,259.30	4,353,254.83	7,998,322.13
Relief of Technicians	1,528,726.00	6,093,505.00	2,455,528.64	10,077,759.64
Land Reclamation	780,004.00	1,037,846.00	1,509,728.95	3,327,578.95
Hospitals & Medical Supplies	462,632.75	865,588.13	1,058,671.30	2,386,892.18
Administrative Expenses	244,268.28	264,484.27	490,403.80	999,156.35
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$14,131,358.43</b>	<b>\$26,314,433.54</b>	<b>\$35,539,670.90</b>	<b>\$75,985,462.87</b>

The numbers of refugees helped by the Commission, its subsidiary organizations and other philanthropic groups aided by it during the period April, 1938 to December, 1940 are shown in the following table:—

Organizations	NO. OF REFUGEES		
	May, 1938-Dec. 1939	Jan.-Dec. 1940	TOTAL
Field Sections	6,355,058	837,884	7,192,942
General Stations	1,239,002	474,697	1,713,699
Provincial & Municipal Branches	6,704,412	1,743,338	8,447,750
Other Groups	7,451,246	747,532	8,198,778
Air-Raid Relief Joint Offices	92,072	38,781	130,853
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>21,841,790</b>	<b>3,842,232</b>	<b>25,684,022</b>

To promote the constructive side of relief work, the Commission in 1941 strengthened its organizations for the training of refugees.

The work of organizing and training refugees was started in 1940. The 14 refugee organizing and training committees established that year were increased to 21, located in Shantung province and such centers as Chungking,

Kweilin, Loyang, Hsuehshang, Enshih (Hupei), Kihwa, Taiho (Kiangsi), Kucheng (Hupei), Sian, Hengyang, Kukong, Hsingchu, Tsunsi, Nanping (Fukien), Huanglungshan, Wanhshien, Shenpa (Suiyuan), Changsha, Linchuan (Kiangsi) and Kunming. Training given the refugees embraces political, military and productive affairs. It was estimated that 134,500 refugees were trained during 1941 as compared with 55,000 in 1940.

### OCCUPATIONAL RELIEF

With a view to re-establishing the war-stricken on their own feet, the Commission in 1940 found jobs for 2,008 refugees through the assistance of the Chungking Vocational Advisory Bureau and the Yunnan Refugee Employment Committee. Beginning in 1941, the Commission adopted this work as a regular feature of its program for refugee relief and rehabilitation. Up to December, 1941, 91 refugee employment bureaus were established by its various field sections, general stations, provincial, municipal and district branches throughout the country, and employment was found for 101,444 refugees.

In 1941, the Commission continued its efforts to enable the war-afflicted to engage in small trades for self-sustenance. This service was rendered on a larger scale than ever before by the Commission's general stations at Hsuehshang-Nanyang, Siangyang, Kunming, Loyang-Tungkwang, Kian-Taiho, Kihwa-Yungchia-Ningpo, Hengyang-Chuchow-Shaoyang, the Third, Fifth, Ninth and Tenth Field Sections and the Hupei Provincial Relief Commission. Funds appropriated in this connection totalled \$37,200.

Relief through occupation alone applied to some extent to famine relief work. Emergency relief for famine sufferers in 1941 cost the Commission \$7,825,562. In addition, \$375,276 was appropriated as "industrial relief" and \$25,000 as "agricultural relief."

Of the \$5,827,580 appropriated for work-relief, \$1,629,580 went as circulating fund for the Commission's 14 refugee factories. The Commission's plan, effective from April, 1941, called for the establishment of two factories every three months. New factories set up in accordance with this plan included the 16th factory at Chensi in Hunan, the 17th factory in Chungking, the 18th factory at Lochang in Kwangtung, the 5th factory at Sanyuan in Shensi, the 19th factory at Weinan in Shensi and the 20th factory at Tienhsui in Kansu. Funds appropriated to these newly

established refugee plants totalled \$2,000,000. To help women in Chungking affected by air raids, the Commission established in the wartime capital a refugee women's factory capitalized at \$60,000. The Chungking women's handicraft bureau was taken over by the Commission and its capital was increased by \$100,000.

An experimental farm was established at Huan Shan (Yellow Mountain) for which an initial capital of \$10,000 plus \$8,000 for current expenses for the period May to December, 1941, was appropriated.

Other appropriations for work-relief included \$749,050 as subsidies to productive organizations engaged in occupational relief of refugees and \$2,000,000 as sinking fund for the Credit Loan Service. During the year, 15 more credit loan offices were established bringing the total to 84. In addition to the Commission's own network, the Northeastern Refugee Relief Association and Oberlin-in-Shansi were appointed agencies and given \$60,000 by the Commission as sinking fund. The Chekiang Provincial Relief Commission obtained a loan of \$1,000,000 from the Chekiang Provincial Bank as its credit loan sinking fund, for the interest payment of which the Commission in Chungking appropriated \$50,000. It was estimated that no less than 179,800 persons were benefited by the credit loan service in Free China.

According to reports sent to the Commission, the number of refugees in camps in the different provinces in 1941 averaged 200,000 each month. This showed a decrease as compared with the previous years, attributable to the fact that the work-relief program, pushed on a larger scale than before had borne fruit. Funds appropriated during the year for the maintenance of these camps totalled \$4,990,000.

Funds appropriated and the numbers of refugees helped by the Commission's six field sections are shown in the following table:—

Section	Appropriations	No. of Refugees Helped
First Section	\$ 110,000	101,963
Second Section	10,000	250,435
Third Section	436,960	83,450
Fifth Section	938,597	138,707
Ninth Section	1,633,620	75,600
Tenth Section	314,903	305,978
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$3,444,080</b>	<b>956,133</b>



The year 1941 saw the abolition of the three general stations at Nanning, Huiyang and Siangyang. A new station known as Ki-Tai (Kian and Taiho in Kiangsi province) was established. Another station named Yu-Wan was set up to replace the two stations at Chungking and Wanhshien which were abolished in 1940. Funds appropriated to the various stations totalled \$2,024,765 and the number of refugees handled totalled 145,000.

### AIR RAID RELIEF

Chungking's air-raid relief forces in 1941 were centralized under the Auxiliary Capital Air-Raid Emergency Relief Commission which was independent of the National Relief Commission. General Liu Shih, Garrison Commander, acted concurrently as chairman of the newly-formed Commission. Its six departments were in charge of fire-fighting, first-aid and medical relief, control of dugouts, lights and communications during raids, distribution of money for the wounded and killed, repair of telegraph and telephone lines, waterworks and electricity, and auditing and accounting.

Forces mobilized by the Commission included the police and garrison forces of Chungking and residents who volunteer their services. Able-bodied citizens, members of the "righteous and brave" corps, fight fires, extinguish incendiary bombs and handle "duds" during raids. Other groups included first-aid, stretcher-bearers, burial, debris-cleaning, transport and supplies and intelligence and communication corps.

Under the Commission is the Medical Relief Commission, which maintains three independent hospitals for the heavily wounded and cooperates with thirteen public and private hospitals in Chungking with a total of 1,057 beds. The Commission has also 29 first-aid stations and 23 first-aid corps. Altogether there are more than 1,000 doctors, nurses, health experts and other staff members in these hospitals, clinics and stations.

Throughout the bombing season of 1941, the Medical Relief Commission treated more than 3,000 heavily and slightly wounded persons. The three independent hospitals for heavily wounded received 800 air-raid victims, while the first-aid stations handled 1,795 cases.

From May 7 to June 4, the Auxiliary Capital Aid-Raid Emergency Relief Commission gave \$374,670 for air-raid

relief. Of this, \$6,240 went as compensation to the families of 104 killed (\$60 each); \$2,960 to 74 seriously wounded (\$40 each); \$1,350 to 90 slightly wounded (\$15 each); and \$364,100 as emergency relief to 18,205 people affected by raids (\$20 each). During the latter part of 1941, the Commission was re-organized with Mr. Hsu Shih-ying, acting chairman of the National Relief Commission, assuming duties as chairman in place of General Liu Shih. Appropriations made for air-raid relief during this period totalled \$507,283.

During the year 1941, the joint offices for air-raid emergency relief maintained by the National Relief Commission was increased by 96, bringing the total to 448. Funds appropriated totalled \$3,961,886. The numbers of air-raid casualties handled by these offices were 28,637 wounded and 14,870 killed.

The year 1941 saw major battles in northern Hunan, Honan, Kiangsi, Chekiang, Anhwei, Suiyuan and Kwangtung. In each case, the Commission sent representatives to the affected areas to distribute relief funds among the war sufferers. It was estimated that \$4,337,000 was spent for accommodation of refugees in camps, \$8,057,062 for general relief and \$35,000 as sinking fund for the emergency needs of the various field sections.

The Commission cooperated with the Kuomintang Board of Organization in providing relief and transportation for Chinese students who had remained in occupied territory but who were desirous of coming to Free China. Funds appropriated for this purpose totalled \$442,000 by which 3,890 students were helped. They have either been enrolled in schools in the interior or recommended for employment.

### MEDICAL RELIEF

In medical relief, the number of hospitals and clinics established by the Commission was increased to 21. Funds appropriated totalled \$474,850 benefiting more than 204,200 persons. Every effort was made to strengthen the cooperation between refugee relief organizations and the National Health Administration, the Chinese Red Cross and local health administrations. Subsidies given by the Commission to the World Swastika Society and its first-aid corps and the epidemic-prevention corps of the National Health Administration in Anhwei province totalled \$40,000.

Fifty-eight private hospitals and clinics and other philanthropic organizations cooperated in the treatment of refugees. Subsidies granted by the Commission totalled \$753,500 and the number of refugees helped, according to reports received by the Commission by the end of 1941, totalled more than 67,000.

In places remote from the Commission's relief stations, medical relief to the refugees and the poor people in general is taken up as much as possible by the various provincial relief commissions. During 1941 the Commission established two clinics in Kiangsi province with an appropriation of \$107,000; organized eight mobile medical and surgical corps in Fukien with \$48,000 and set up a medical and pharmaceutical bureau in Hunan with \$46,000. In addition, \$60,000 was granted for the medical relief of flood sufferers in Honan province, while the eight circulating medical corps organized by the Honan Refugee Clinic were helped with an appropriation of \$56,000. More than 85,500 persons were benefited by these organizations.

Since the outbreak of the war in Europe, there has been an acute shortage of medical supplies in China. During 1941, the Commission appropriated in different instalments a total of \$103,000 for the purchase of medical supplies from China and abroad for distribution among various organizations engaged in medical relief work.

Medical relief work in occupied territories and guerilla districts was continued under the trusteeship of missionary hospitals and other international benevolent organizations. Funds appropriated in this connection totalled \$64,500.

The various war-area medical service corps organized by the National Sun Yat-sen University, the World Swastika Society in Canton and teachers and students in Chekiang province drew from the Commission total grants of \$36,500. Medical supplies valued at \$18,000 were distributed among the North China War-Area Service Corps (formerly led by the late Father Vincent Lebbe), Young Men's War-Area Service Corps and the Korean Nationalist Service Corps. Other appropriations included \$60,000 for Shantung, \$12,000 for Shansi and \$5,923 for middle school students in occupied Anhwei.

For the prevention of summer diseases, the Commission distributed a sum of \$28,100 for the purchase of vaccine and serum to give free injections to refugees and poor people in general. An additional \$20,000 was spent in epidemic-prevention work in cooperation with the National Health Administration and the Chinese Red Cross.

Increasing attention was paid to orphans. The number of orphanages maintained by the Commission was increased to 28. Orphanages established in the various war areas by the military headquarters were taken over by the Commission's provincial branches, field stations or general stations. The number of orphanages operated and aided by the Commission by the end of 1941 totalled 150, caring for more than 60,000 children. Funds appropriated during the year totalled more than \$13,000,000.

Particular attention was paid to health and medical care of orphans. Medical supplies distributed among the orphanages under the Commission's management were valued at \$13,000 while those given orphanages run by private child welfare organizations were valued at \$15,000.

For the work in 1942, reports in the possession of the National Relief Commission give data and information up to the end of October.

### RELIEF OF SOUTH SEAS CHINESE

A new feature of the Commission's program was the relief of South Seas Chinese affected by the war in the Southwest Pacific. Of the \$81,412,439 spent during the ten-month period, \$44,350,000 was appropriated during the first eight months of the year for the relief of South Seas Chinese refugees. Sundry other appropriations made for the same purpose during September and October totalled \$1,531,243.71.

The fund was handled mainly by the Commission, aided by a string of other government organizations including the Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission, the Kuomintang Board of Overseas Affairs and the Ministry of Education. The provinces, organizations and relief centers in China and abroad through which \$44,350,000 was distributed are shown



in the following table:—

Provinces	Amounts
Kwangtung ...	\$13,600,000
Yunnan ...	11,700,000
Fukien ...	5,100,000
Kwangsi ...	4,000,000
Kweichow ...	500,000
Chekiang ...	50,000
Hunan ...	50,000
Kiangsi ...	50,000
<b>Relief Centers in China—</b>	
Chungking ...	150,000
Kinhwa ...	20,000
<b>Relief Centers Abroad—</b>	
Calcutta ...	500,000
Lashio ...	1,000,000
Batavia ...	400,000
Others ...	1,150,000
<b>Organizations—</b>	
Ministry of Education ...	2,000,000
Kuomintang Secretariat ...	1,200,000
Ministry of Information ...	200,000
War-time Personnel Re-adjustment Committee ...	100,000
Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission ...	50,000
Kuomintang Board of Organization ...	50,000
Reconstruction-Education Coordination Committee ...	50,000
Kuomintang Board of Overseas Affairs ...	13,000
Others ...	2,417,000
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>\$44,350,000</b>

No up-to-date figures are yet available as to the total number of South Seas Chinese and Chinese residents from Hongkong and Shanghai who have been given relief. According to reports already received by the Commission, the numbers of refugees handled in the various provinces are shown in the following table:—

Province	Refugees Helped	Date Reported
Kwangtung	771,855	June
Kwangsi	541,993	July
Kweichow	23,961	July
Yunnan	23,393	September
Fukien	6,428	June
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,367,630</b>	

When the Pacific War began, the National Relief Commission and its

subsidiary organizations made preparations for the relief of overseas Chinese refugees. On December 8, 1941, it telegraphically advised its representative in Kowloon and its branch office at Kukong to take care of refugees in their respective areas.

A joint committee to direct overseas relief matters was formed comprising members of the National Relief Commission, the Secretariat of the Central Kuomintang Headquarters, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Education, the Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission and the Kuomintang Board of Overseas Affairs. This committee proposed that \$100,000,000 be set aside for the relief of overseas Chinese, which proposal was approved by the Executive Yuan.

Special committees were organized by the provinces concerned to look after the relief of overseas Chinese refugees. The Kwangtung Provincial Emergency Relief Committee formed of representatives from the Kwangtung military headquarters, government and public organizations, was established on January 1, 1942. The committee has its head offices at Kukong and six regional offices at Waiyang, Fengshun, Hingning, Kaoyao, Kaiping and Moiming, in addition to 73 relief stations located within 20 miles of one another in the area between southern Kwangtung and Kukong and other parts of the province.

In Yunnan, a similar committee was organized under the leadership of General Lung Yun, governor of Yunnan, which works in close cooperation with the Kunming office of the National Relief Commission.

Next to Kwangtung and Yunnan, Fukien province is an important relief center as a large number of the South Seas Chinese have their ancestral homes in Changchow, Chuanchow and other Fukien cities. The Fukien Provincial Emergency Relief Committee is headed by General Liu Chien-hsu, governor of Fukien.

Kwangsi's Emergency Relief Committee has 20 receiving stations at Tsangwu, Kweiping, Tenghyun, Kweihsiens, Watlam, Hingyeh, Luchwan, Liuchow, Kweilin, Kinchengkiang, Tsingsi, Chenpien, Leiping, Shangkin, Lungtsin, Pingsiang, Ningming, Mingkiang, Szelo and Nanning. It has five refugee factories at Kweilin, Liukiang, Kweiping, Tsangwu and Nanning.

Many of the overseas refugees repatriated via Kunming passed through Kweichow province. The care of these refugees in transit is entrusted to an emergency relief committee headed by Mr. Wu Ting-chang, governor of Kweichow.

Relief work in other provinces is conducted by the provincial branch offices of the National Relief Commission in consultation with the provincial authorities concerned.

The joint committee in Chungking has disposed of \$150,000 locally for the relief of refugees from the South Seas who have arrived here via Yunnan and other routes. The Ministry of Education, with \$2,000,000 at its disposal, has been looking after students from North, East and South China as well as the South Seas whose financial resources have been affected by the outbreak of the Pacific War. Middle school students have been admitted to a special training class at Chingmukwan outside Chungking, free of tuition. After six months of supplementary training, they will be assigned to various government middle schools in Szechwan province. Collegians are being sent to various governmental institutions of higher learning.

The Secretariat of the Central Kuomintang Headquarters has spent \$1,200,000 for the construction of a hostel at Huangkoya, South Bank, Chungking, for overseas Chinese coming to Chungking. Before the hostel was ready, many of the South Seas Chinese stayed at temporary quarters maintained by the Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission. The Cultural Affairs Committee of the Ministry of Information gives relief to incoming cultural workers and newspapermen. The War-time Personnel Readjustment and Reconstruction-Education Coordination

Committees help the refugees secure jobs. The Kuomintang Board of Organization was instrumental in the evacuation of Kuomintang workers from Shanghai while the Kuomintang Board of Overseas Affairs helped Chinese in Thailand and French Indo-China in their flight to China.

#### READJUSTMENT AND REORGANIZATION

The year 1942 saw further readjustments and reorganization of the Commission's relief network as necessitated by changing circumstances of the war. The objective of such reshuffle is retrenchment of finances and personnel by reducing the number of field sections and general stations and transferring their duties wherever possible to the various provincial, municipal and district branches of the Commission. The Second Section, for instance, was closed up at the end of 1941 and its duties were transferred to the provincial relief commission of Shantung. The care of overseas Chinese refugees in the provinces of Kwangtung and Fukien was entrusted to the Seventh Section with headquarters at Kukong while the Ninth Section was shifted to the provinces of Kwangsi and Kweichow with offices at Kweilin and Kweiyang. Thus there are six sections, namely, the First, Third, Fifth, Seventh, Ninth and Tenth Sections.

General stations dissolved during the year include those at Hsueh-chang-Nanyang, Chungking-Wanhien and Patung (Ichang-Shasi), their duties having been transferred to local relief organizations. Thus there are only five general stations, namely, Kian-Taiho, Kinhwa-Yungchia-Ningpo, Hengyang-Chuchow-Shaoyang, Loyang-Tungkwan and Kunming. The numbers of refugees helped by these stations are shown in the following table:—

General Stations	No. of Refugees Helped	Period Covered
Hengyang-Chuchow-Shaoyang	21,107	January-October
Kinhwa-Yungchia-Ningpo	5,303	January-April
Kian-Taiho	25,642	January-June
Loyang-Tungkwan	2,992	January-June
Kunming	unreported	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>55,044</b>	



By the end of 1941, 22 provincial branches had been established in Honan, Fukien, Hunan, Kansu, Chinghai, Kwangtung, Suiyuan, Shensi, Chekiang, Yunnan, Sikang, Kwangsi, Szechwan, Kweichow, Kiangsi, Kiangsu, Shantung, Anhwei, Hupeh, Ningsia, Shansi and Hopei. Municipal, *hsien* and district agencies totalled 1,166. In those provinces where the new county system has been enforced the Commission's relief network has penetrated to the *hsiang*, *chen* and *pao* as in the case of Yunnan, Kwangsi and Kiangsi.

The emphasis on occupational relief has borne more fruit in 1942 as evidenced by the decrease in the number of refugees in camps. Up to the end of October, 1942, the number of refugees in camps conducted by the Commission in the different provinces totalled only more than 100,000 which marked almost a 50 per cent decrease as compared with the previous year.

While Chungking enjoyed a year of quietude in the air, the enemy air force has nevertheless been active in other parts of the country. The bombings of Kunming in Yunnan and Kukong in Kwangtung in December, 1941, the bombings of Changting in Fukien and Kanhsien in Kiangsi in January, 1942, the attack of Nanning in Kwangsi in February, Paoshan in Yunnan in April and places in northern Fukien in July all resulted in great damage and considerable casualties for which the Commission's joint offices for emergency air-raid relief distributed relief and compensation. The year saw a further addition of 12 joint offices bringing up the total to 451. Appropriations made included \$400,000 for air-raid relief in Paoshan and \$100,000 for Hokeou (Yunnan-Indo-China border).

#### WAR-AREA RELIEF

Early in January, 1942, people in northern Hunan were again subjected to Japanese barbarism in their third futile Changsha campaign and the Commission sent two instalments of \$1,000,000 and \$600,000 for relief. These sums were also handled by the Tenth Section in consultation with the Hunan provincial authorities. In June, the enemy launched an assault on the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway line resulting in unprecedented sufferings among the civilians not only in Chekiang and Kiangsu but also in Anhwei. For the alleviation of their wretched plight, the Commission

appropriated \$3,100,000 for Chekiang, \$2,000,000 for Kiangsi and \$500,000 for Anhwei.

Other appropriations made for refugee relief in war areas during the period January to October, 1942, included \$1,000,000 for the Kiangsu-Shantung-Honan border region, \$500,000 for student relief in the Chekiang-Kiangsi war area, \$3,000,000 for Shantung and \$100,000 for Suiyuan.

Relief work behind enemy lines and in guerilla districts was seriously affected following the outbreak of the Pacific War. However, the Commission's First Field Section has continued its efforts for the relief of refugees in the Nanking-Shanghai area, while means are being devised to continue the coordination of missionary and international organizations for relief activities in Shanghai and other enemy-held centers.

In 1942, famine affected the province of Honan, Hupeh Kwangtung, Chekiang Shensi, Chinghai, Kansu and Hunan. With the approval of the Executive Yuan, the Commission appropriated \$4,000,000 for emergency relief and \$6,000,000 for industrial relief in Honan; \$2,000,000 in cash and \$2,000,000 worth of foodstuffs for Hupeh; \$1,000,000 for flood relief in Kwangtung, \$1,000,000 for flood relief in Chekiang, \$500,000 for flood relief and \$841,250 for spring famine in Shensi; \$1,200,000 for Chinghai, \$100,000 for drought relief in Kansu and \$500,000 for flood relief in Hunan.

#### FAMINE RELIEF IN HONAN

In view of the gravity of the famine situation in Honan, the Executive Yuan in December, 1942, appropriated an additional sum of \$100,000,000 for immediate relief. At the same time authorization was given to the Honan provincial government to negotiate for a loan of the same amount with the Bank of China and the Farmers' Bank of China, for purchasing foodstuffs to be sold to the famine refugees at government-fixed prices.

The Farmers' Bank of China had previously decided to grant a seed wheat loan of \$5,000,000 to the Honan provincial government. In addition, the bank ordered its Honan branch to do its best to extend the general cooperative credit to the full amount of about \$8,000,000 as prescribed in the agreement between the bank and the Honan Provincial Government for 1942.

The Honan provincial government, on its part, decided to raise \$21,842,527 plus 15,750,000 piculs of cereals from among the rich landowners in the province as advance payment of their share of the land tax for 1942. The tax and cereals were collected from the landowners in 25 counties, including Loyang, which alone raised \$10,000,000. The money is being used as a sinking fund for the purchase and sale of cereals at government-fixed prices.

In response to requests from foreign missionaries in Honan appealing for help on behalf of the Honan famine sufferers, the American Advisory Committee sent over \$5,000,000, of which \$1,700,000 to buy seed grain for the affected areas, in the last three months of the year.

According to a report submitted to the United China Relief by a group of Honan representatives, all the 68 *hsien* in unoccupied Honan had been affected. These are divided into two areas, namely, the area where rice and wheat were affected and the area where miscellaneous crops were affected. The former area consists of 34 *hsien* west of Chungmu, east of Linpao, north of Yencheng and Nanchow and south of the Yellow River. In this area the harvest of rice and wheat was only 2.8 per cent. The area where miscellaneous crops were affected included all the 68 *hsien*. No detailed reports have been received from the 45 *hsien* in occupied Honan.

The unprecedented famine in Honan has its indirect cause in the fact that just at harvest time last October, Chengchow, Kwangsu, Chungmu and vicinity were invaded by the Japanese who stayed there for more than a month, resulting in the abandonment of rice crops and the delay of planting of wheat by the farmers in those districts.

The direct causes include the drought of 1941 which continued well into the spring of 1942 with frost and thunderstorms in the areas of Chengchow, Hsuehchang and Loyang. Crops around the region of Weishih, Hsihwa, Yochuan, Changke, Hsuehchang and Paofeng were affected by locusts. In Weishih, rabbits played wrought havoc to the crops.

The famine led to one of the most pathetic mass migrations. According to Bishop Megan of the Catholic Church in Loyang in a report to the American Advisory Committee, the movement of refugees started in July and by the end

of July about 1,000 people passed daily through Loyang on their way to the west. By the end of August, the number of migrating refugees had grown to 3,000 a day. This was further increased to four to five thousand in mid-September.

The Honan provincial government remitted relief funds to the local charity organizations in Loyang. Each refugee was given \$5 traveling money for the westward journey. The railway administration provided free transportation.

The pathos of these sufferers is vividly described in a letter written by Mr. E. P. Ashcraft, of the American Free Methodist Mission in Chengchow to the American Advisory Committee. The following excerpts therefrom depict some typical cases.

"Only this morning we sent food to one of our neighbors, a family that we have known for years. The mother has just given birth to a child. They had been without food for four days. The husband formerly worked as a rattan chair maker, inside decorator, etc. There is now no work at all for such craftsmen. They do not know how to beg. Have not done it before. And their case is typical of thousands. They do not have enough money to migrate to the west. All who do have already gone.

"At Mhsien a few days ago, six children were tied to one tree by their parents, so they could not follow them as they went on west in search of food. One mother, with a baby and two older children, tired from her long search for food, sat down to rest under a tree. She sent the two older children into the village ahead to beg a little food. When they returned, the mother had died from starvation, and the baby was still trying to nurse at her breast. Parents of two little children, crazed by hunger, killed both the children because they insisted on crying for food."

Moved by the miserable conditions all around them, foreign missionaries in Loyang have organized a special relief committee known as the Loyang Church Relief Committee, with Bishop Megan of the Catholic Church as chairman, Mr. Hanson of the Lutheran Church, vice-chairman, and Mr. I. A. Asperger of the Swedish Mission, secretary-treasurer. Sub-Committees were organized in other famine-affected districts of the province. The following lines of work were being



followed by the committees in December 1942:

- (1) Helping people to stay on their land and plant their fall wheat, by giving them grants to buy seed and food to carry them over the crisis.
- (2) Direct relief to refugees passing through and care for the old and young children by giving them gifts of money.
- (3) General and medical care of children, rescue work for girls who are being sold to get money to feed the other members of the family.

The Huangshan Reconstruction Commission was granted \$50,000 in aid of its refugee relief program through land reclamation, while the Refugee Land Reclamation Association and Refugee Land Reclamation Corps in Anhwei province were granted \$90,982 and \$195,000, respectively, by the National Relief Commission.

The work of helping the students in occupied areas in their travel to Free China in 1942 was carried out in cooperation with a special committee organized by the National Military Council. Funds appropriated in this connection totalled \$972,338.

The organization and training of refugees to participate in productive and constructive activities continue to be one of the central objectives of the Commission's work. The 1942 program calls for training of 40,000 refugees every three months. By August, 1942, there were ten refugee organizations and training centers at Kunming, Shenpa, Wanhhsien, Huanglungshan, Nanping, Shantung, Hsingchu, Sian, Kweilin and Tunxi.

By August, 1942, the number of refugee employment bureaus established by the Commission was increased to 95. The Commission circularized instructions assigning these bureaus to secure jobs each month for at least five per cent of the total number of refugees in their respective districts. Old and decrepit refugees as well as women and children unable to do strenuous work were given small amounts of money as capital with which to start some trade on a small scale. Effective from November, 1941, the amount given was increased from \$10 to \$30 each person. It was estimated that by the end of 1942, 6,298 refugees would have been benefited by this plan.

The number of orphans cared for in the Commission's own orphanages up to end of April, 1942 totalled 11,030. Five new homes were established in Honan and Shensi provinces where more than 2,500 children stricken by war and famine were given shelter and education.

By the end of 1941, the Commission was maintaining 20 refugee factories, one experimental farm, a refugee women's factory and women's handicraft bureau, scattered in Szechwan, Sikang, Hunan, Kiangsi, Yunnan, Anhwei, Fukien, Shensi and Kansu and Shanghai. In 1942, the Chungking refugee women's factory was closed.

A further extension of the Credit Loan Service was effected in 1942. Since October, 1941, 14 new credit loan offices have been established in the provinces of Kwangsi, Kiangsi, Hupeh, Hunan, Shensi, Kweichow, Kansu, Fukien, Honan and Szechwan bringing the total number of such offices to 84.

In 1942 the Commission's medical relief organizations clinics, health stations and circuit medical corps numbered 28. Appropriations for these organizations totalled \$730,320. The number of patients treated up to the end of September totalled 288,365.

Fifty-five private hospitals and clinics and other philanthropic organizations engaged in medical relief work received \$600,705 from the Commission in 1942. A total of 55,725 patients were treated.

Medical relief work in the various war zones and guerilla districts in 1942 cost the Commission \$295,000. Appropriations made in this connection included a monthly subsidy of \$5,000 each for the medical relief organizations and mobile medical corps of the World Swastika Society, \$15,000 for the Fukien Provincial Relief Commission, the Christian First-Aid Corps at Linyin in Honan province, the Chinese Mission to Lepers in Shanghai and a hospital at Changchow in Fukien province. An additional \$60,000 was granted to the Hsiangya (Yale-in-China) Hospital at Changsha and \$20,000 to the refugee hospital maintained by the Ninth Section.

Medicines and medical supplies distributed among hospitals and health organizations cooperating with the Commission in medical relief work up to September, 1942, were valued at \$957,601. Beginning from July 1, 1942, efforts

were made to improve the medical and health provisions in the various orphanages maintained and subsidized by the Commission. Medicines and supplies which have been distributed since then totalled 439 kinds valued at \$198,000.

#### NATIONAL REFUGEE CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

Best known in the field of wartime child welfare work is the National Refugee Children's Association founded in Hankow in March, 1938 by Madame Chiang Kai-shek. This organization has provided anchorage for China's young ones, orphaned or semi-orphaned by Japan's war of aggression while thousands of warphans who would otherwise have been killed or "kidnapped" by the Japanese have been rescued from the war zones and sheltered and educated in the Association's network of orphanages.

At one time, the Association maintained a string of 49 orphanages housing 25,000 of China's future citizens. As time went on, however, many have "graduated" and secured jobs while others have been claimed back by their parents. To date, over 5,000 of the children have been sent away. Among them,

3,000 were assigned to study in middle schools and 2,000 were sent to factories as apprentices.

The majority of the children on the student list were sent to three government middle schools, two in Yungchuan, Szechwan province and one in Chihkiang, western Hunan. The apprentices were placed in factories, governmental and private, located near their orphanages. The students continue to draw their support from the warphanages they came from during the first year in school. Afterwards, their fees and expenses will be covered by loans and scholarships granted by the Ministry of Education. Those under training in factories, likewise, are supported by their respective orphanages during the period of their apprenticeship.

At present, the Association is caring for more than 20,000 warphans in its 37 orphanages in ten Free China provinces. Seven of these warphanages are maintained by the Association's head office in Chungking while the remaining 30 are under the management of its 12 branches throughout Free China. The date of founding of these branches and the number of warphanages under their management are shown in the following table:

Branch Associations	Date of Founding	Warphanages	Location
Szechwan Branch	April 24, 1938	5	Chungking
Chengtu Branch	May 29, 1938	3	Chengtu
Kweichow Branch	May 22, 1938	3	Kweiyang
Kwangsi Branch	May 22, 1938	2	Kweilin
Kwangtung Branch	April 22, 1938	4	Kukong
Hunan Branch	June 5, 1938	3	Leiyang
Kiangsi Branch	April 4, 1938	2	Taiho
Chekiang Branch	June 5, 1938	2	Chingning
Fukien Branch	May 14, 1938	1	Nanping
Shensi Branch	June 10, 1941	2	Sian
Shensi-Kansu-Ningsia Border Branch	July 4, 1938	1	Fushih
Shansi Branch	Jan., 1940	2	unreported

The date of founding and location of the 37 warphanages are shown as follows:—

Under the Association's General Headquarters:—

Orphanages	Date of Founding	Location
First Orphanage	Jan. 1, 1942	Koloshan
Third Orphanage	June 2, 1939	North Bank
Fourth Orphanage	June 24, 1939	Pishan
Fifth Orphanage	Aug., 1939	Pishan
Seventh Orphanage	Aug. 1, 1939	Nanchuan
Eighth Orphanage	Sept. 1939	Wanhhsien
Eleventh Orphanage	Oct. 15, 1940	North Bank
Warphans' Hostel Sanitorium	Oct., 1941	Chungking
		Koloshan



## Under the Szechwan Branch Association :—

<i>Orphanages</i>	<i>Date of Founding</i>	<i>Location</i>
First Orphanage	April 24, 1938	Chungking
Second Orphanage	Jan. 1, 1939	Yungchuan
Fifth Orphanage	July 8, 1938	Hokiang
Sixth Orphanage	Sept. 29, 1938	Tzekung Municipality
Eighth Orphanage	Jan. 1, 1939	North Bank, Chungking

## Under the Chengtu Branch Association :—

<i>Orphanages</i>	<i>Date of Founding</i>	<i>Location</i>
Second Orphanage	Sept. 16, 1938	Pih sien
Third Orphanage	Sept. 1, 1939	Chienyang
Fourth Orphanage	Sept. 1, 1939	Hsinchin

## Under the Kweichow Branch Association :—

<i>Orphanage</i>	<i>Date of Founding</i>	<i>Location</i>
First Orphanage	Oct. 1, 1938	Kweiyang
Second Orphanage	March 8, 1939	Tungsin
Third Orphanage	Nov. 24, 1938	Tsunyi

## Under the Kwangsi Branch Association :

<i>Orphanages</i>	<i>Date of Founding</i>	<i>Location</i>
First Orphanage	Aug. 2, 1938	Kweilin
Second Orphanage	July 1, 1938	Liuchow

## Under the Kwangtung Branch Association :—

<i>Orphanages</i>	<i>Date of Founding</i>	<i>Location</i>
First Orphanage	July 1, 1938	Lienhsien
Second Orphanage	Oct. 19, 1938	Lienhsien
Third Orphanage	unreported	Pingshihchen
Fourth Orphanage	unreported	Lochang

## Under the Hunan Branch Association :

<i>Orphanages</i>	<i>Date of Founding</i>	<i>Location</i>
First Orphanage	Aug. 1, 1938	Yung sui
Second Orphanage	Aug. 1, 1939	Chaling
Third Orphanage	Feb. 16, 1939	Yuanling

## Under the Kiangsi Branch Association :

<i>Orphanages</i>	<i>Date of Founding</i>	<i>Location</i>
First Orphanage	May 1, 1938	Yunghsin
Second Orphanage	Jan. 7, 1940	Kanhsien

## Under the Chekiang Branch Association :

<i>Orphanages</i>	<i>Date of Founding</i>	<i>Location</i>
First Orphanage	July 15, 1938	Yunhohsien
Second Orphanage	Nov. 1, 1939	Sungsi (Fukien)

## Under the Fukien Branch Association :

<i>Orphanage</i>	<i>Date of Founding</i>	<i>Location</i>
First Orphanage	unreported	Kienow

## Under the Shensi Branch Association :

<i>Orphanages</i>	<i>Date of Founding</i>	<i>Location</i>
First Orphanage	unreported	Tsaichiapo
Second Orphanage	unreported	Sian

Under the Shensi-Kansu-Ningsia  
Border Branch Association :

<i>Orphanage</i>	<i>Date of Founding</i>	<i>Location</i>
First Orphanage	Dec. 2, 1938	Fushihhsien

## Under the Shensi Branch Association :

<i>Orphanages</i>	<i>Date of Founding</i>	<i>Location</i>
First Orphanage	Feb. 10, 1940	Sanyuan
Second Orphanage	unreported	Chih sien

In addition, the following organizations act as the Association's agencies in caring for warphans :—

Catholic Church	Chihkiang, Hunan
Bethel Mission Orphanage	Tushan, Kweichow
Bethel Mission Branch-Orphanage	Pichien, Kweichow
Herman Liu Orphanage	Suifu, Szechwan
War Zone Orphanage	Yunghsing, Hunan

**THE CHINA WARTIME CHILD  
RELIEF ASSOCIATION**

Another organization doing wartime child welfare and relief work is the China Wartime Child Relief Association founded in April, 1938 in Hankow by a group of government and Kuomintang leaders including Ku Cheng-kang, Minister of Social Affairs, and Ma Chao-chun Vice-Minister of the Kuomintang Board of Organization. Rescue corps sent out by the Association during the Hankow days brought to the provisional children's

homes in Hankow no less than 5,000 children.

At present, the number of warphans under the Association's care has been reduced to 3,413. Of the other 1,587 warphans, 45 per cent had been sent to schools; 28 per cent claimed back by their parents; 11 per cent had left the homes; nine per cent had died and seven per cent had been given jobs as apprentices in factories. The 3,413 warphans are cared for in six homes maintained by the Association as listed below:—

<i>Orphanages</i>	<i>Date of Founding</i>	<i>Location</i>
First Orphanage	Sept. 1, 1938	Pushih, Hunan
Second Orphanage	Aug. 22, 1938	Kancheng, Hunan
Third Orphanage	Oct. 1, 1938	Tungan, Hunan
Fourth Orphanage	Sept. 1, 1938	Wanhsien, Szechwan
Fifth Orphanage	Aug. 1, 1939	Fenghuang, Hunan
Sixth Orphanage	July, 1939	Shanjao, Kiangsi

**THE NATIONAL CHILD WELFARE  
ASSOCIATION OF CHINA**

The National Child Welfare Association of China is the oldest organization of the kind in the country. Dr. H. H. Kung, Vice-president of the Executive Yuan and Minister of Finance, is its founder and president. The Association, in addition to its ordinary care for orphans, has also actively engaged in the relief of refugee children. The work was begun in Shanghai shortly after the outbreak of hostilities on August 13, 1937, with the establishment of a refugee children's camp and a nursery. In the former were sheltered more than 400 war-stricken children ranging in age from 4 to 14. In the nursery were 40 deserted babies below four years old.

The Shanghai orphanage established by the Association ten years previously continued to care for 140 children between 6 and 12.

The Association started its wartime child welfare work in the rear in the summer of 1938 when its headquarters was removed from Shanghai to Chungking. It organized and sent rescue corps to the various war zones and placed the rescued warphans in a string of homes set up in the provinces of Szechwan, Shensi, and Honan. At present it maintains ten orphanages in these provinces, caring for a total of 5,025 warphans. The orphanages, their location and number of children cared for are listed below :—



Orphanages	No. of Orphans	Location
Institute for Soldiers' Children	254	Chungking
Wanhsien Orphanage	563	Szechwan
Fenghsiang Orphanage	400	Shensi
Meihhsien Orphanage	220	Shensi
Weipei Orphanage	245	Shensi
Sian Orphanage	78	Shensi
Chingyang Orphanage	216	Shensi
Yuhhsien Orphanage	1,177	Honan
Hsuechang Orphanage	1,462	Honan
Tenghsien Orphanage	410	Honan

Relief of war-stricken children in occupied areas and guerilla districts was done in cooperation with the National Christian Council. At one time, no less than 6,430 orphans were cared for in more than 20 homes located in enemy-occupied cities in the provinces of Kiangsu, Chekiang, and Honan. Helping in this humanitarian task of the Association were 150 foreign missionaries.

The Association's orphanages in centers under Japanese control were distributed as follows: four in Soochow caring for 400 children; one in Sungkiang, 60 children; 10 in Chinkiang, 3,000 children; eight in Hangchow, 1,500 children; one in Kashing, 200 children; three in Huchow, 200 children; two in Shanghai, 906 children. In Honan province, an orphanage was established at Loyang caring for 164 children.

This aspect of the Association's work has been affected by the Pacific War, but efforts are being made to continue these institutes for homeless children wherever possible.

#### NATIONAL CHRISTIAN SERVICE COUNCIL FOR WOUNDED SOLDIERS

The far-flung network of army relief organizations maintained by the National Christian Service Council for Wounded Soldiers in all war areas gave aid to 1,882,711 officers and soldiers during the period January to October, 1942, according to a report released by the Council. The beneficiaries included 60,052 wounded soldiers in transit and 1,822,659 troops marching to the front.

The Council was organized in Hankow in April, 1938, by the General Assembly of the Church of Christ in China, with Dr. H. H. Kung, Vice-President of the Executive Yuan and Minister of Finance, serving as president and Dr. T. C. Fan as general secretary.

During the battles of Hsuechow and Wuhan, the Council maintained a string of receiving stations at Hsuechow in Kiangsu, Kaifeng, Chengchow, Loyang, Hsuechang and Sinyang in Honan and Tayueh, Yangsin and Sienning in eastern Hupeh. With the rapid changes in the war situation, the Council removed its headquarters from Hankow to Chungking in the latter part of 1938 and organized more than 20 mobile service units in various war areas.

In 1940, these units were dissolved in compliance with instructions from Chinese military authorities and their personnel was distributed among 120 newly-established hostels for "honor soldiers." By the spring of 1942, the number of such hostels was increased to 140.

The number of branch offices, hostels for "honor soldiers" and staff members distributed in the various provinces are shown in the following table:—

Province	No. of Branches	No. of Hostels	No. of Staff
Kiangsi	3	14	106
Kwangtung	1	10	62
Kwangsi	3	14	106
Hunan	3	14	106
Honan	3	36	216
Hupeh	2	24	162
Shensi	2	14	92
Yunnan		4	20
Chekiang	2	6	54
Shansi	1	4	32
Szechwan	2		24
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>980</b>

Attached to each branch is a service unit consisting of three to 15 persons whose duties are to look after wounded soldiers. The hostels are located along the different routes through which wounded soldiers are transported from the fronts to base hospitals. There is

one hostel every 15 kilometers. In each hostel is a director with four staff members. Their duties are to provide food and tea, to dress wounds and help wounded soldiers in whatever way

they can. Besides wounded soldiers, troops and civilian refugees are also aided by these hostels. The services rendered during the period January to October, 1942 are shown in the following table:—

Month	Wounded Soldiers	No. of Beneficiaries	Civilian Refugees	Dead Bodies Buried
January	7,930	15,440		
February	3,240	6,000	4,400	nil
March	6,390	16,260	3,910	nil
April	6,278	114,185	2,089	nil
May	4,691	159,096	2,028	nil
June	5,131	185,990	423	nil
July	5,856	583,789	731	3
August	6,811	442,871	1,040	52
September	9,291	218,649	130	5
October	4,434	80,379	105	14
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>60,052</b>	<b>1,822,659</b>	<b>68,602</b>	<b>75</b>

Whenever there is a lull on the front, the Council's workers at the hostels are engaged in their spare time in mass education and war propaganda work. In 1942, 85 mass education schools with a total enrolment of 9,807 students were conducted. In addition, 54 "honor soldiers" service clubs were organized, to which 2,920 Chinese villagers were admitted as members. Both

students of the mass education schools and members of these clubs were mobilized into service for wounded soldiers.

The following table shows the activities in propaganda and publicity undertaken by the workers of the various hostels for "honor soldiers" during the period January to October, 1942:—

Publicity Methods	No. of Times or Copies	Attendance or Beneficiaries
Drama Performances	75	10,540
Monthly Meetings	65	107,000
Anniversary Meetings	50	129,000
House-to-House Visits	311	1,340
Periodicals	9,090	
Wall Newspapers	2,750	
War Cartoons	1,900	

#### Y.M.C.A. EMERGENCY SERVICE TO SOLDIERS

The motto, "Service Above Self" of the Chinese Y.M.C.A., was extended to China's soldiers with the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese war in 1937. With experience in war work gained in connection with the campaign along the Great Wall in 1933 and again with the campaign in Suiyuan in 1936, the Y.M.C.A. in August, 1937, organized its Emergency Service to Soldiers with Mr. Hsiao Feng-yuan, former general secretary of the Peiping Y.M.C.A., as director. During the past five and a half years, the activities of its staff of

more than 300 covered the 18 provinces of Hopei, Honan, Shantung, Shansi, Shensi, Kiangsu, Anhwei, Hupeh, Hunan, Szechwan, Kwangsi, Kiangsi, Kwangtung, Chekiang, Kweichow, Suiyuan, Fukien and Yunnan.

During the early stages of the war the Service had its first headquarters at Tsinan, Shantung, and its working force scattered along the Tung-Pu, Lunghai, Ping-Han and Tsin-Pu railways. By January, 1938, as the tide of war had shifted southward the Service removed its headquarters to Chengchow in Honan. In June of the same year it was further transferred to Hsuechang in Honan and



Hankow in Hupeh. Then it had 20 service units stationed in the four main districts of Shensi, Honan, Szechwan-Hupeh and Hunan-Kiangsi.

The withdrawal of Chinese forces from the Wuhan sector necessitated further removal of the service headquarters to Chungking. The working districts were increased to six, namely, Shensi, Szechwan-Hupeh, Shansi-Honan, Hunan-Kiangsi, Hunan-Kwangtung and Kwangsi. The number of service units was increased to 30.

The organization was again reshuffled in October, 1939, when the service zone was divided into five districts of Shensi-Honan, Szechwan-Hupeh, Hunan-Kiangsi, Hunan-Kweichow and Kwangsi.

Since the removal to Chungking of the National Committee of the Y.M.C.A., after the outbreak of the Pacific War, the Service's headquarters has been attached to the National Committee with offices in Chungking. Its service units have been increased to 38 and the working zone has been redivided into seven districts, namely, Suiyuan, Shensi, Honan-Hupeh, Chekiang-Fukien, Kiangsi-Kwangtung, Yunnan and Hunan-Kwangsi.

The forms of service fall under four main categories: (1) education and publicity, (2) comforting and receiving soldiers, (3) dressing wounds and giving first aid, and (4) entertainment and recreation. Under these categories are club-houses for army officers and soldiers; receiving stations for wounded soldiers; dressing stations, mobile service units showing motion pictures and lantern slides and giving performances in modern drama; service units attached to armies, on troop and Red Cross trains and aboard ships; letter-writing stations for soldiers, dormitories, dining halls, bath houses and barber shops. The Service also publishes wall papers, organizes singing corps, provides athletic facilities, holds discussion meetings and conducts mass education classes, all for the benefit of soldiers.

#### FRIENDS OF THE WOUNDED SOCIETY

Over and above the multitudes of civilian refugees are China's wounded soldiers, equally if not more in need of relief, medical and otherwise. One of the civic organizations engaged in this important branch of war relief work is the Friends of the Wounded Society, which in the early summer of 1940 became a national organization under the auspices of the New Life Movement Association.

The man who was mainly responsible for the organization of the Society is Mr. William Hsu, American-trained educator. He was formerly principal of a Methodist Mission middle school in "occupied" China. Disgusted with the Japanese attempts to interfere with his school, he decided to come to Free China.

When he arrived at Hengyang in Hunan, thousands of wounded soldiers were gathered there following the big fire in Changsha in 1938. He was deeply moved by their appalling plight and he resolved to do something for them. The spirit of giving was then prevailing as Christmas was approaching. But goodwill among men could be better expressed by aid to the suffering. He invited several friends to a meeting and several thousand dollars were raised as a winter-garment fund for the wounded soldiers. The beginning of what was to become a nation-wide Friends of the Wounded Movement happened in Hengyang on December 23, 1938, when the Hengyang branch of the Society was inaugurated.

From Hengyang he proceeded to Kweilin, capital of Kwangsi province, where he was supposed to assume his office as head of the Kweilin Branch of the Chinese Industrial Cooperatives. He had, however, already determined on his wartime career and his determination was strengthened when he succeeded in raising more money at Kweilin for the wounded. The Kweilin chapter of the Friends of the Wounded Society was founded on January 23, 1939. He came to Chungking to continue his efforts for the promotion of the Friends of the Wounded Movement on a wider scale.

In the wartime capital, Mr. Hsu succeeded in enlisting the support of many local organizations and individuals. Among the latter was Madame Chiang Kai-shek who suggested that the Friends of Wounded work should be made one of the principal activities of the New Life Movement Association.

Thus a membership campaign of the Friends of the Wounded Society was launched in Chungking on the occasion of the celebration of sixth anniversary of the founding of the New Life Movement Association on February 19, 1940, which also marked the establishment of the Society's national headquarters in Chungking. Ten teams were organized, namely, Party, Women, Political, Military and Police, Educational, International, Youth, Commercial, Agricultural and Labor and Industrial. The results of the

campaign are shown in the following table:—

Teams	Members	Group Members
Party	235,405	258
Women	25,176	15
Political	37,763	125
Military and Police	186,092	36
Educational	63,948	68
International	13,991	12
Youth	66,992	4
Commercial	13,144	74
Agricultural & Labor	32,990	8
Industrial	27,646	12
Special Donors	34	10
TOTAL	703,181	622

Membership fees and other contributions received up to the end of 1941, totalled \$7,204,298.09. The sums collected by the Society's national head-

quarters and by the various teams during the period 1939-41 are shown in the following table:—

National Headquarters	AMOUNTS			
	1939 \$60,651.79	1940	1941	TOTAL \$60,651.79
TEAMS—				
Party		\$2,485,879.60	\$2,436,960.08	\$4,922,839.68
Political		362,709.37	81,427.39	444,136.76
Military & Police		278,878.38	22,954.28	301,832.66
Educational		155,611.55	28,156.56	183,768.11
Agricultural & Labor		53,366.16	6,104.00	59,470.16
Commercial		55,204.49	2,886.00	58,090.49
Women ...		553,600.77	879.00	554,479.77
Industrial		36,023.89	113,892.65	149,916.54
Youth ...		89,082.77	14,657.85	103,740.62
International		113,915.80	5,308.50	119,224.30
Special ...		90,305.85	89,959.53	180,265.38
Other Donations			70,846.09	70,846.09
TOTAL	\$60,651.79	\$4,274,578.63	\$2,874,031.93	\$7,209,262.35



The Society's National Headquarters in Chungking directs 156 service corps consisting of 702 workers, both men and women. They are stationed in various hospitals and convalescent camps in the neighborhood of Chungking, and their work consists of prescribing diet,

delousing, providing baths, laundry, sewing and other services needed by the wounded soldiers. The numbers of wounded soldiers benefited by these service corps during the period 1939-41 are shown in the following table:—

SERVICE	Number of Wounded Soldiers Helped			
	1939	1940	1941	TOTAL
SPECIAL DIET—				
Liquid	136	59,422	99,211	158,769
Half-Liquid	97	36,563	196,563	233,223
Beri-Beri	60	2,123	7,938	10,121
Saltless Food	74	3,427	9,364	12,865
Delousing	214	16,200	34,165	50,579
Bathing	129	62,566	266,155	328,850
Scabies	96	4,316	21,316	25,728
Laundry	327	72,594	360,870	433,791
Sewing	269	20,988	361,250	382,507
Health Supplies		6,783	15,960	22,743
Ordinary Diet		146,399	2,907,440	3,053,839
TOTAL	1,402	431,381	4,280,232	4,713,015

One of Mr. Hsu's slogans for his F. O. W. work is "crippled but not disabled." Early in 1941, he enlisted the cooperation of the Chinese Industrial Cooperatives and the Relief Commission of the Chinese Red Cross for the organization of a commission for the rehabilitation of wounded soldiers. The principal task was to put the crippled back on their feet by setting up industrial co-operatives for them. The three organizations constituting the commission take care of different aspects of the work. The Relief Commission of the Chinese Red Cross takes care of the orthopedic work with Kweiyang and Chungking as centers. The C.I.C. follows up with training the wounded in simple handicrafts. The F. O. W. extends financial

aid to the cooperatives in the form of loans at the low interest rate of 2 per cent.

To date, the establishment of 37 crippled soldiers industrial cooperatives at Chungtu, Kwangsi; Hsingkuo, Kiangsi, Paoki, Shensi; Kweiyang, Kweichow and Chungking has been reported to the Society's national headquarters in Chungking. Of these, those in Chungtu, Hsingkuo, Paoki and Chungking reported a total membership of 941. No reports have been received from those cooperatives established or planned in Chengyuan in Kweichow and Chengku in Shensi. Loans extended by the Society totalled \$143,000. The following table shows the distribution of cooperatives, membership and loans:—

Cities	No. of Cooperatives	Membership	Loans
Chungtu	14	370	\$30,000
Hsingkuo	14	414	40,000
Paochi	2	57	18,000
Kweiyang	5	unreported	20,000
Chenyuan	unreported	unreported	20,000
Chengku	unreported	unreported	10,000
Chungking	2	100	5,000
TOTAL	37	941	\$143,000

### NATIONAL WOMEN'S WAR RELIEF ASSOCIATION

shown in the following table:

Chinese women have been active in war relief. A cross section of their activities may be found in the work of the Chinese National Women's War Relief Association. During the past five and a half years, the Association has collected as gifts for the troops, wounded and sick soldiers, the air force, soldiers' families and orphans cash and materials valued at many millions of dollars.

The Association was organized on August 1, 1937, in Nanking with Madame Chiang Kai-shek as president while more than 50 Chinese women leaders serve as its directors. Its headquarters has been twice removed, to Hankow and thence to Chungking, from which the work of more than 40 branches scattered in the provinces of Honan, Kwangtung, Shensi, Hunan, Szechwan, Kweichow, Fukien, Yunnan and Kwangsi is directed.

The Association's work in terms of cash and materials collected during the past five and a half years for war relief is

Description of Gifts	Amounts
Cash	\$2,681,288.23
Medicines	1,500,000.00
Cotton-padded Coats	200,000 pieces
Cotton-padded overcoats	450,000 pieces
Cotton-padded vests	25,000 pieces
Underwear	28,440 pieces
Leather overcoats	1,000 pieces
Leather vests	1,000 pieces
Raincoats	5,000 pieces
Gloves	30,000 pairs
Woollen Sweaters	1,000 pieces
Socks	25,000 pairs
Straw Sandals	898 pairs
Army blankets	14,701 pieces
Cotton-padded quilts	3,048 pieces
Mosquito nets	20,000 pieces
Towels	43,774 pieces
Eatables	35,000 bags
Soap	60,000 cakes
Toothbrushes	10,000
Flashlights	3,000
Generators	8,000
Tangerines	120,000
Eggs	10,000
Milk	10,158 cans
Moon-cakes	20,000 pieces
Rice	4,000 piculs
Cigarettes	10,150 tins
"Honor Soldier" Badges	30,000
Surgical Cotton	2,000 pounds
Ambulances	5
Beef	6,000 catties (16 ounces)

The Association maintains three factories for soldiers' families, namely, a spinning and weaving factory at Peisa, another at Peipei and a sewing factory in Chungking. The work of these factories during the period October, 1941 to September, 1942, is described in the following table:—

Factories	No. of Workers	No. of Machines	Output
Peisa Factory	230	80	3,657 bolts of cloth 3,726 dozens of towels 3,155 pieces of clothing
Peipei Factory	60	30	3,336 bolts of cloth 3,960 dozens of towels
Chungking Factory	24	3	8,400 pieces of clothing

Under the Association's auspices, four medical and surgical corps have been organized and stationed in hospitals in various parts of the country for the treatment of wounded soldiers, airmen and orphans. The personnel of these corps and their location are shown as follows:—

Names	Personnel	Location
The Fifth Corps	A leader, a doctor and five nurses	Clinic for Orphans, Kolo-shan, Chungking
The Sixth Corps	A leader, two doctors, eight nurses and a secretary	Air Force Hospital in Yunnan
The Seventh Corps	A leader, a doctor, seven nurses, and three staff members	14th Base Hospital, Kian, Kiangsi
The Eighth Corps	A leader, two doctors, 13 nurses and two assistants	A hospital in Kanhsien, Kiangsi



## RELIEF ACTIVITIES

The work of these four medical and surgical corps during the period September, 1941 to July, 1942, is shown in the following table:—

Medical Treatment	43,958 persons	Anti-Smallpox Injections	2,363 persons
Operation	589 times	Physical Examinations	892 persons
Dressing Wounds	19,701 times	Diagnosis	805 times
Scabies	4,198 persons	X-Ray Tests	363 times
Preventive Inoculations	49,553 persons	Air-Raid Wounded Treatment	46 persons

To look after wounded soldiers, the Association's eight "Honor Soldier" service units are stationed in various base hospitals as listed below:

Names	Location
First "Honor Soldier" Service Unit	99th Base Hospital, Tzeyang, Hupeh
Second "Honor Soldier" Service Unit	160th Base Hospital, Wanhhsien, Szechwan
Third "Honor Soldier" Service Unit	11th Military Hospital, Changshou, Szechwan
Fourth "Honor Soldier" Service Unit	53rd Base Hospital, Nansi, Szechwan
Ninth "Honor Soldier" Service Unit	14th Base Hospital, Hokiang, Szechwan
11th "Honor Soldier" Service Unit	Ninth Military Hospital, Hochuan, Szechwan
12th "Honor Soldier" Service Unit	131st Base Hospital, Kiangtsin, Szechwan
16th "Honor Soldier" Service Unit	10th Military Hospital, Wanhhsien Szechwan

The work of these service units during the period 1938 to 1942 is reviewed in the following table:

Description of Work	No. of Persons Helped
Bath	160,716
Laundry	140,352
Nutrition	139,134
Sewing and Patching	99,345
Education	76,335
Writing Letters	67,626
Delousing	54,000
Manicure	34,560
Barber	28,800
Medical Treatment	13,140
TOTAL ...	814,008

## FOREIGN RELIEF ACTIVITIES

Foreign relief funds for war and distress in China up to the end of 1942 totalled well over NC\$200,000,000. Funds transmitted to China from the proceeds of the United China Relief campaign in America during 1941 and the first three months of 1942 amounted

to US\$2,668,559 while those allocated for the period April 1, 1942 to March 31, 1943 amounted to US\$5,355,750. Britain's contribution through the medium of the Lord Mayor's Fund totalled £260,000 while the United Aid to China Fund, launched in London on July 7, 1942 under the leadership of Lady Cripps, was scheduled to have reached the goal of £250,000 by October 10, 1942. Of this, the first instalment of £120,000 has been remitted to China.

## I. UNITED CHINA RELIEF

The United China Relief was formed in the United States in the spring of 1941 to coordinate the activities of the eight major American relief agencies. Its goal, originally set at US\$5,000,000 and later extended to US\$7,000,000, was scheduled to have been reached before the end of 1942.

The agencies which have cooperated in this united effort for the benefit of China and the amounts allocated to them from January, 1941, to the middle of March, 1942, are:

Funds Transmitted to China by United China Relief during 1941 and the first three months of 1942

## RELIEF ACTIVITIES

By Agencies participating in United China Relief—

New York Committee	China Organization	US \$
American Bureau for Medical Aid to China	American Bureau for Medical Aid to China	772,855
American Committee in Aid of Chinese Industrial Cooperatives	International Committee for Chinese Industrial Cooperatives; and Chinese Industrial Cooperatives	167,779
American Friends' Service Committee	Friends' Ambulance Unit	78,284
Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China	13 Christian Colleges and Universities	319,778
American Committee for Chinese War Orphans and China Aid Council	National Association for Refugee Children—China Defense League	95,774
China Emergency Relief Committee		5,217
Church Committee for China Relief	American Advisory Committee	757,469
World Student Service Fund (Added later)	National Student Relief Committee	
By United China Relief, Inc.		73,864
Expenditures in United States for Servicing Programs in China		57,468
Cash Balance, including Appropriations made, Expenditures Incomplete		340,071
GRAND TOTAL U.S. \$2,668,559		

The fact that one-third of the funds transmitted was sent during the first three months of 1942 indicates the accelerated rate at which funds were received during the year.

The various types of relief which foreign agencies are engaged in are best illustrated by the summary in the report of the United China Relief published in March, 1942, for the period from January, 1941, to the middle of March, 1942, approximately fifteen months.

Type of Work	US \$
1. Medical and Public Health Programs	\$ 982,667
2. Child Welfare Programs	198,629
3. Educational Programs	338,784
4. Programs of Economic Reconstruction	201,779
5. Disaster Relief	385,729
Total of Relief Distributed	2,107,588
6. Other funds either available or used but not reported above	540,915
Total Contribution by United China Relief to March, 1942	US \$2,271,021

With the above funds, the medical and public health programs cared for 64,162 patients in 82 hospital clinics, dispensaries and first aid stations; operated several dozen mobile medical units in connection with four hospitals in guerilla areas; organized bands of volunteer students and teachers from university hospitals who organized themselves into units to assist wounded soldiers in transit; paid half of the cost of setting up the Friends' Ambulance Unit for civilian relief; purchased 12,000,000 doses of cholera vaccine, quinine for 100,000 persons, kala-azar for 2,500 children, anti-toxins for 1,000 persons, medical supplies and equipment to the extent of US \$305,226; paid for training of medical personnel, US \$407,635; and gave other medical aid costing US\$37,400.

Child welfare programs included the complete care of 2,316 orphans for one year and indirect assistance to 25,000 children in Madame Chiang Kai-shek's 45 homes for orphans (later reduced to 37); the care of 20,160 children in 61 day nurseries; and aid to bean milk feeding projects and baby food and vitamin wafer projects.

Between April 1, 1942 and March 31, 1943, United China Relief earmarked US\$750,000 for helping the work of the National Refugee Children's



Association. Separate monthly grants and single grants are also being made to other child welfare organizations through the American Advisory Committee. Grants are also given to maintain a technical training center for warphans in the Northwest and fourteen children's nurseries in Yenan through the China Defense League. The China Defense League is headed by Madame Sun Yat-sen.

The educational programs include emergency projects for the support of students, faculty and staff, and relief projects in cooperation with the 13 Christian colleges and universities in China which have 8,000 students.

University faculty members and their immediate families are among the beneficiaries of United China Relief funds. The American contributions also help to educate the children of faculty members and to give allowances for emergency needs.

This UCR wartime aid supplements the recent Chinese Government measure of helping full-time university professors and assistant professors serving in government or private universities. The Ministry of Education, which is in charge of the distribution of the \$2,000,000 special grant made by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek for this purpose, provides funds for research and publication. In the case of faculty members with families of more than five immediate dependants, \$200—\$400 monthly allowance is being granted. In the field of medical aid the Government gives a loan to cover expenses above \$500, to be repaid within five years after the end of the war.

The UCR medical aid to faculty members covers cost of hospitalization, operation fees, laboratory fees, prescribed medicines and cost of calls at outpatient departments. In giving educational aid to children, UCR money pays for the tuition of children in excess of two in the family of any faculty member. It is available from primary school through college. In the case of emergency aid, grants are made to cover bombing and evacuation losses and burial expenses. The amount of the aid given and the validity of the request will rest with the UCR's Committee for Aid to University Faculty, which is headed by Dr. Chang Po-ling, president of Nankai University and a member of the presidium of the People's Political Council.

Of the US\$200,000, which was equivalent to NC\$3,670,000 at that time (the official rate between US \$1 and NC\$18.35 was subsequently slightly changed), NC\$2,400,000 was used for medical aid. The children's education program received NC\$900,000, while emergency aid got NC\$370,000. In carrying out the program, the cooperation of the National Student Relief Committee and the International Relief Committee was solicited. Efforts are made to avoid overlapping and duplication of the UCR's service and the Chinese Government's aid to faculty members and their families.

The local committees on faculty aid under UCR arranges for accredited doctors and hospitals to give satisfactory service at the most reasonable rates to patients sent to them. The plan is to arrange some form of blanket medical service with a local hospital, covering physical examination, as well as the care and prevention of disease. Such a policy, it is believed, is more economical and effective than the payment of medical bills and other expenses incurred individually.

As a principle, the aid is confined to those giving full time as members of university faculties. Those doing outside remunerative work or giving only part time service are not eligible for this aid. Exceptional cases are left to the careful consideration and discretion of the committees empowered to grant funds. The personnel of university faculty rank serving in non-commercial research institutes and academies are also eligible for consideration for aid under the terms of this fund.

At least 60,000 students in 70 schools in Free China are being aided by United China Relief money contributed by their sympathetic American friends. Between July, 1941 and June, 1942, 10,000 students were aided through the UCR.

UCR student aid comes in the form of living subsidies, work relief, travel aid and other grants. The Chinese Government, in an effort to improve the living conditions of students, is feeding them with cheap government rice and extending small loans to those coming from occupied or war areas. The *San Min Chu I* Youth Corps Headquarters, with the cooperation of the Ministry of Education, has established reception centers at places near war zones for the benefit of students migrating to the interior.

Work relief and living subsidies are the most common forms of UCR student grants, which are made through local student relief committees. Other grants include funds or necessities, clothing, and summer work projects. In several cases, money has been allocated for operating student hostels. Scholarship grants were given to one school, while a student sanitarium was built in another place by UCR money.

Another UCR aid project to Chinese youths is selected relief. The measure calls for choosing 200 promising students from universities for helping to build postwar China. They will be given at least NC\$3,000 a year each. During their university years they will be subject to constant tutorial guidance in the choice of studies and also in their school life in general. During vacations they will be gathered together nationally or regionally to have an extended period of intensive camp training, or to take tours of educational value. The whole project requires an annual provision of NC\$700,000.

In Sha Ping Pa, Chungking's educational district, where 7,300 students are enrolled in National Central University, Chungking University, Central Industrial Technical College, Nankai Middle School and Szechwan Provincial Teachers' College, grants anticipated from UCR between July, 1942 and June, 1943, are NC\$500,000. Sixty per cent of the money is for living subsidies, 10 per cent for a service center, 10 per cent for travel aid, 5 per cent for initial expenses for new students and 15 per cent for summer work projects. Probably NC\$350,000 will be allocated for National Chiao Tung University (branch) and Fuhtan University at another center near Chungking. The money, which will help 3,510 students, will be divided into: 50 per cent for living subsidies, 25 per cent for work relief and 25 per cent for summer work projects.

In Chengtu, UCR has been requested to give NC\$120,000 for 2,700 students in West China Union University, University of Nanking, Ginling College for Women, Cheeloo University, West China Theological Seminary, Kwanghua University, the Agricultural College of the National Szechwan University and the Medical College of the National Central University. Seventy per cent is for necessities grants, 10 per cent for winter clothing, 10 per cent for a service center and 10 per cent for summer work projects.

In Chengku, Kulouba and Hanchung, Shensi province, Northwest China's new educational bases, the UCR has been approached for grants amounting to NC\$50,000 for 3,000 students. Seventy per cent of the fund is for travel aid and 30 per cent for living subsidies.

The 4,000 students in the National Southwest Associated University and the National Yunnan University in Kunming, Yunnan province, expect to receive NC\$430,000 to be split into: 55 per cent for work relief, 30 per cent for living subsidies, 5 per cent for service center and 10 per cent for summer work project.

Great China University, National Kweiyang Medical College, National HsiangYa Medical College, National Teachers' College, National Agricultural and Engineering College and Tangshan Engineering College of National Chiao Tung University which are all located in Kweiyang expect to share NC\$120,000 from the UCR pool. The money will be distributed among the aggregate enrolment of 2,000 in the form of 60 per cent for living subsidies, 30 per cent for work relief and 10 per cent for summer work projects.

United China Relief money has also benefited students in coastal Free China and will continue to aid more in the current year. In Shaowu, Yungan and Nanling, Fukien province, where 1,150 students are enrolled in Fukien Christian University and Fukien Provincial College and Hwanan Women's College, the anticipated NC\$80,000 UCR fund is for living subsidies, and necessities grants.

Many other schools in small cities are also making maximum use of UCR money. UCR money has been helping stranded students from Hongkong, Macao and Shanghai.

The programs of economic reconstruction include: (1) Grants to Chinese Industrial Cooperatives for revolving loan funds, investments in machinery, setting up cooperative units, training and special study, emergency rice subsidies and public health work, field work and administration, to a total of US\$167,779. Funds contributed before the United China Relief campaign through the International Committee for Chinese Industrial Cooperatives in Hongkong and United China Relief funds since March, 1942, bring the grand total through these channels for the Chinese Industrial Cooperatives by June 30, 1942, to over NC\$7,000,000 or US\$350,090. (2) Loans



to 7,500 farmers and tradesmen, US\$10,000. (3) Work relief projects including dike repairing, road building, spinning, making shoes, soap, mosquito netting, fish nets, by 21,000 individuals, US\$24,000.

Disaster relief include funds sent to the Changsha battle area in 1941 to support three refugee camps with 17,000 refugees, to purchase gasoline needed to evacuate the wounded, to assist in rebuilding and re-equipping the Hsiang-ya Hospital (Yale-in-China); funds sent to refugee camps in Kwangtung, Honan, Kiangsi, Shensi, Shansi and Hunan; funds sent to Chungking and other places in Szechwan for air raid victims; grants for kitchens and grain to feed 51,500 people, to provide clothing for 14,000 persons, cash grants to aid 130,000 persons in subsistence and travelling, and ambulances to help evacuate medical supplies from Rangoon.

Between April 1, 1942, and March 31, 1943, United China Relief will expend a total of US\$5,355,750 for various relief and social activities in China. This represents the major share of the US\$7,000,000 campaign now going on in the States. It is planned to launch a new fund-raising drive after the present goal is reached, so that this laudable work in China may be continued.

In allocating the funds, the relative priorities of needs are studied by UCR head-office in New York with recommendations from its committees in China. The tentative allocation of funds for 1942-1943 is 35 per cent for medical and public health, 20 per cent for education, 15 per cent for child welfare, 10 per cent for economic rehabilitation, 10 per cent for social rehabilitation and 10 per cent for disaster relief. In the use of UCR funds, close coordination is sought with both Chinese Government and private activities. The UCR program supplements but does not compete with them. It avoids overlapping and duplication. All possible local support is to be developed. In principle, UCR supports or works through existing organizations and does not lend itself to promoting new organizations. It pays special attention to worthy private organizations as agencies for utilizing its funds.

One of the important uses of UCR money is directed toward alleviating the evil effects of the rising cost of living upon private institutions and upon intellectual and middle classes. Experience

in European countries after the first World War showed such effects of the rising cost of living upon the elements that give intellectual and moral leadership. The use of UCR funds is helping to combat this evil in China—for the great benefit of society in future.

In allocating UCR money for relief or economic projects, attention is given to: first that the money should help to sustain the people by alleviating the ravages of war, counteracting effects of the rising cost of living, etc.; second, that the benefits should be realized in a reasonable time; third, the cost should not be disproportionate to the aim in view; fourth, that there should be real prospect of success; and fifth, that ordinarily new activities or expansion of old activities ought not to be begun if they can be postponed without detriment to the war effort.

Both in China and in the United States, UCR authorities and interested people are starting long term planning, bearing in mind postwar as well as current problems in China. The work carried out by UCR funds is being under constant review in China, including local inspection and investigation. All UCR programs aim to meet the needs of the Chinese people without regard for regional, sectarian or partisan considerations.

In order to realize best possible results from UCR money being expended on various projects, a number of committees have been formed, each charged with special functions. The Committee on Coordination with Dr. T. F. Tsiang, director of the Political Affairs Department of the Executive Yuan, as chairman and Dr. Arthur N. Young, financial adviser to the Ministry of Finance, as vice-chairman, is actively engaged in centralized planning and supervision of all UCR projects. There are also a medical committee headed by Dr. P. Z. King, director of the National Health Administration, and a committee on child welfare, led by Mrs. William C. Wang, secretary-general of the Women's Advisory Committee of the New Life Movement Headquarters. In addition, there is an advisory committee, with Madame Chiang Kai-shek, Ambassador C. E. Gauss, Dr. H. H. Kung and Madame Sun Yat-sen as honorary chairmen. The Committee which is constantly kept informed of the major directions of UCR work in China is requested to make recommendations from time to time. Other committees on education and

productive enterprises are being formed. The following is a summary of appropriations approved by the head-office of United China Relief for the year April 1, 1942—March 31, 1943, with dates of payment to September 30, 1942:

	<i>Appropriated April 1, 1942- March 31, 1943</i>	<i>Paid 1st Quarter</i>	<i>Payable 2nd Quarter</i>	<i>Total Payable Sept. 30, 1942</i>
American Bureau for Medical Aid to China	US \$1,500,000	331,000	375,000	706,000
National Association for Refugee Children	750,000	100,000	216,000	316,000
Associated Boards of Christian Colleges	630,000	220,000	140,000	360,000
International Committee for Productive Relief	550,000	50,000	250,000	300,000
American Advisory Committee of the Church Committee for China Relief	1,070,000	300,000	170,000	470,000
National Student Relief Committee	175,000	25,000		25,000
China Defense League	120,000	80,000		80,000
Faculty Aid	200,000		50,000	50,000
Friends Ambulance Unit	160,000	40,000	40,000	80,000
Emergency Service to Soldiers of the Y.M.C.A.	37,500	15,000	7,500	22,500
Cost of Living Study	3,250		3,250	3,250
Middle School Faculty Aid	60,000	30,000	10,000	40,000
Contingency	100,000			
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>US \$5,355,750</b>	<b>1,191,000</b>	<b>1,261,750</b>	<b>2,452,750</b>

Before the United China Relief campaign was launched, numerous organizations in the United States were engaged in war relief work in China. They included the International Missionary Council, the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America and China International Famine Relief, Inc. The latter organization had for years been securing and sending famine relief funds to China for distribution by the American Advisory Committee, which had been organized by the National Christian Council in Shanghai and had distributed several millions of dollars. A united approach was made to the American Red Cross which, after the outbreak of war in China in 1937, contributed US \$100,000 to be distributed by the American Ambassador with the assistance of an Advisory Committee appointed by him. Thus came into existence a second American Advisory Committee known as the American Advisory Committee for Civilian Relief.

In January, 1938, at the suggestion of President Roosevelt, the American

Red Cross began a financial campaign for relief in China which netted about US \$700,000. These funds were distributed by the American Advisory Committee for Civilian Relief in two forms: one, in subsidies and drugs to assist hospitals; and the other in wheat to be distributed among the destitute. This aided in maintaining the indispensable work of hundreds of mission hospitals whose paying patients had gone westward before the invading armies, and which were left to minister to increasing numbers of patients without the means of paying for either treatment or medicine.

Materials sent by the American Red Cross ran into hundreds of tons of absorbent cotton, gauze, blue drill cloth, unbleached sheeting and drugs, such as aspirin, sulfanilamide, boric acid, chloroform, emetine, ether, iodine, potassium iodide, procain hydrochil, quinine, and sodium bi-carbonate. In all, 60 hospitals in East China and 60 hospitals in West China were supplied with some 54 different kinds of drugs.



In addition, during 1941 the monthly shipment of cracked wheat and cracked rice to Shanghai, Hongkong and Canton totalled 2,200 tons. Up to July 1, 1942, the American Red Cross had sent to China money and supplies totalling US\$4,700,000 or NC\$94,000,000. Its budget for 1942 was US\$2,000,000.

In June, 1938, the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, the Conference of Foreign Missionary Societies and China International Famine Relief, Inc., formed the Church Committee for China Relief and conducted a systematic, continuous campaign throughout the churches of America, both Protestant and Roman Catholic, to secure funds for civilian relief in China. This Committee designated the original American Advisory Committee in Shanghai as its distributing body, and from June 1, 1938 to May 31, 1940, collected and forwarded to Shanghai a total of US\$535,000. The goal set for the year 1940-41 was US\$1,000,000.

The American Advisory Committee had regional coordinating committees in Peiping, Chungking, Hankow, Tsinan and South China. The regional committee at Hankow was the International Red Cross established in the fall of 1937 by Dr. James L. Maxwell. It undertook world-wide publicity of the needs in Central China. It specialized on aid to hospitals. Since most of the

hospitals were under British auspices, there was little overlapping with the work of the American Red Cross Advisory Committee. Upon the fall of Hankow a small part of the work remained in Hankow, but central headquarters was removed to Kweiyang in Kweichow, where it continued to function in aid of medical work throughout Free China. Late in 1941 it was reconstituted as the International Relief Committee of China and in September, 1942, its headquarters was moved to Chungking.

With the outbreak of war in the Pacific, the West China Coordinating Committee in Chungking became the American Advisory Committee for the Church Committee for China Relief. It now handles allocations for all China.

During the period May 15, 1941 to January 31, 1943, a total of \$27,233,790.17 was distributed. Of this amount, \$7,313,536.27 was handled by the West China Coordinating Committee during the period May 15, 1941, to June 30, 1942, while the remaining \$19,920,253.90 was distributed during the period July, 1942 to January, 1943, when that committee became the American Advisory Committee for all China. The following two tables show the grants made from May 15, 1941 to June 30, 1942 and from July to December, 1942. For January, 1943, \$3,814,000 in grants were distributed.

*Grants Made from May 15, 1941 to June 30, 1942*

Province	Amount	TOTAL
Hunan	\$ 730,700.00	
Honan	1,403,700.00	
Shensi	130,000.00	
Fukien	83,000.00	
Szechwan	551,135.68	
Kiangsi	224,700.00	
Kwangsi	70,000.00	
Yunnan	55,000.00	
Kweichow	12,000.00	
Chekiang	158,000.00	
Hupei	5,000.00	
Kwangtung	646,000.00	\$ 4,069,235.68
<i>National Organizations</i>		
Chinese Industrial Cooperatives	137,818.09	
Chinese Red Cross	100.00	
Orphans	1,298,046.25	
International Relief Committee	1,154,000.00	
China Nutritional Aid Council	36,500.00	
National Student Relief Committee	467,836.25	
China Christian Educational Association	150,000.00	\$ 3,244,300.59
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>\$ 7,313,536.27</b>

*Grants Made from July to December, 1942*

Province	Amount	TOTAL
Hunan	\$ 600,000.00	
Honan	6,973,393.75	
Shensi	2,040,000.00	
Fukien	786,950.00	
Szechwan	122,881.40	
Kiangsi	1,050,000.00	
Kwangsi	447,493.75	
Kweichow	99,375.00	
Hupei	46,000.00	
Kwangtung	1,400,000.00	\$13,566,093.90
<i>National Organizations</i>		
Orphans	1,008,260.00	
China International Famine Relief Committee	65,000.00	
Social Organizations	51,900.00	
International Relief Committee	775,000.00	1,900,160.00
<i>Middle School Relief</i>		640,000.00
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>\$16,106,253.90</b>

The administrative expenses of the American Advisory Committee are drawn entirely from bank interest. It constitutes only three-tenths of one per cent of the total amount of funds handled. Thus every single cent of the money remitted from America has been used for relief in China.

## II. BRITISH CONTRIBUTIONS

During the past five years Britain has contributed £260,000 to relief work in China through the medium of the Lord Mayor's Fund.

Other important grants have also been made. In the autumn of 1941,

£50,000 was voted by the British Government for relief of distress in China the bulk of the fund to be devoted to the Friends' Ambulance Unit. The Unit came out to the Far East in the summer of 1941, and is operating more than 60 trucks, and surgical and X-ray cars in Chinese war areas. An ambulance and surgical team of the Unit also served in the battle of Burma. Its trucks are cooperating with the International Relief Committee of China in distributing medical supplies to hospitals in China.

More recently in May, 1942, the British Government made an unconditional grant in aid to the Chinese Red Cross of £41,500, this sum being



additional to grants of £6,000 from the British Red Cross and £2,500 from the British Relief Fund. This latter fund has subsequently made a special contribution of £10,000 to Madame Chiang Kai-shek's Refugees and Orphans Fund. The Joint War Organization of the British Red Cross and St. John have made an offer to establish, equip and maintain a 200-bed Red Cross Hospital in China. The Chinese Red Cross and Medical Services have gratefully accepted this offer.

Finally, on July 7, 1942, a United Aid to China Fund was launched in London. This is sponsored by a British Fund for China Relief comprising the British Red Cross Society, China Association, Conference of the British Missionary Society, China Campaign Committee and the United Committee for Christian Universities in China, supported by other national organizations and many influential friends of China. The president of the Fund is Lady Cripps and the Bishop of Hongkong is chairman of its executive committee.

It is hoped that £250,000 will be raised by the Fund which ran an intensive campaign from July 7 to October 10, 1942. During this period, the sponsoring organs concentrated their relief activities for China on this fund, temporarily suspending their own sectional appeal, for it was desired to give a practical demonstration by this means of the united sympathy and admiration felt by the people of Britain for the people of China.

The first instalment of the funds collected by the United Aid to China Fund in Great Britain under the leadership of Lady Cripps amounted to £120,000. Since the draft for this amount was received, Madame Chiang Kai-shek has been in consultation with the British Embassy regarding its distribution. Some of the donors made specific requests regarding the application of their contribution and their wishes have been kept in mind.

After careful consideration by Madame Chiang Kai-shek, Sir Horace Seymour, British Ambassador to China, a plan of distribution was adopted which, as far as possible, makes allotments in accordance with the needs of organizations doing relief work, and also according to the wishes of the original donors. The following is the plan of distribution decided upon.

National Association for Refugee Children	£25,000
Chinese Industrial Cooperatives	20,000
Christian Institutions of Higher Learning	25,000
Chinese Red Cross	5,000
Friends of the Wounded Soldiers Society	5,000
The Chinese Blind Welfare Society	5,000
Production Work for Families of Recruits	5,000
Public Health	5,000
National Chinese Women's Association for War Relief	5,000
Honan Famine Sufferers	5,000
Relief for Faculty and Students of Christian Schools	7,000
National Christian Council	1,500
National Young Women's Christian Association	1,500
Emergency Fund	5,000

### III. INDIAN CONTRIBUTIONS

Apart from these British sponsored gifts and projects, India has also shown her interest in relief work in China. In February, 1942, the Maharajah of Indore sent £3,750 to Madame Chiang Kai-shek to be devoted to the Red Cross, and on China Day, which was celebrated throughout India on March 7, the combined efforts of the government and the people of India to show the strength of the bond of sympathy between that country and China led to the collection of over Rs. 1,000,000 for Chinese relief organizations.

The first draft of Rs. 1,000,000 was sent by the Viceroy of India to Madame Chiang Kai-shek through Sir Horace Seymour, British Ambassador to China. The money was apportioned as follows:

- Rs. 500,000 to the National Association for Refugee Children.
- Rs. 200,000 to the Women's War Relief Association.
- Rs. 100,000 for promotion of production among families of recruits.
- Rs. 100,000 for Miscellaneous Emergency Fund.
- Rs. 100,000 for the Chinese Blind Welfare Society.

In addition, a large amount of medical supplies has been received from Indian friends supplying further proof of their sympathy with this country. These supplies have been handed over to the Chinese Red Cross.

## APPENDIX

### LIST OF UCR ORGANISATIONS IN U.S.A. AND CHINA THROUGH WHICH UCR OPERATES

Designation	New York Committee	Designation	China Organization
ABMAC	American Bureau for Medical Aid to China	ARMAC	Chu Hwa Pan Shin Chu
ABCCC	Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China	ABCCC	Chu Hwa Pan Shin Chu
ACCWO	American Committee for Chinese War Orphans	NARC	National Association for Refugee Children
CAC	China Aid Council	CDL	China Defense League
INDUSCO	American Committee in Aid of Chinese Industrial Cooperatives		International Committee for Chinese Industrial Cooperatives, Productive Relief Fund
CCCR	Church Committee for Chinese Relief	CIC	Chinese Industrial Cooperatives
AFSC	American Friends Service Committee	AMERCOM	American Advisory Committee
WSSF	World Student Service Fund	FAU	Friends Ambulance Unit, China Convoy
		NSRC	National Student Relief Committee
		IRC	International Relief Committee
		ESS	Emergency Service to Soldiers of YMCA
		CAUF	Committee on Aid to University Faculty

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Dr. Chang Po-lin		Nankai Middle School, Shapingpa, Chungking
Chen Li-fu		Ministry of Education, Chungking
Hsu Shih-ying		National Relief Commission, Chungking
Ku Cheng-kang		Ministry of Social Affairs, Chungking
Lt.-General J. W. Stilwell		United States Military Mission, Kuo Fu Lou, Chungking
Dr. Chung-hui Wang		Supreme National Defense Council, Chungking
Dr. C. T. Wang		Bank of Communications, Chungking
Wu Te-chen		Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, Chungking

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Dr. Arthur N. Young, Vice-Chairman	c/o Dr. C. B. Rappe, Chiu Chin Middle School, Chungking
O. Edmund Clubb	American Embassy Chungking
Mrs. William C. Wang	Women's Advisory Committee of the New Life Movement, Chungking



COMMITTEE ON COORDINATION—*Continued.*

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Dr. Phillips F. Greene

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Mrs. Nora Tze Hsiung Chu

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S. Adler

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Han Li-wu

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Dr. Marion Yang

The National Christian Council of China,  
10 Tai Chia Hang, Chungking

Dean, University of Nanking, Chungking

American Red Cross, Chungking

Chinese Industrial Cooperatives, 10 Tai  
Chia Hang, Chungking

University of Nanking, Hwahsipa, Chengtu

Women's Advisory Committee of the New  
Life Movement, Chungking

National Health Administration, Chungking

Methodist Mission, Chiu Chin Middle  
School, Chungking

Stabilization Board of China, Chungking

Canadian Mission Business Agency, Mei Kuo  
Miao, Chungking

University of Nanking, Hwashipa, Chengtu

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China Foundation, Chungking

General Secretary, Mass Education Move-  
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ChungkingChina Christian Educational Association,  
10 Tai Chia Hang, ChungkingRepresentative of Associated Boards for  
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President, Ginling College, Chengtu

Executive Director, International Relief Com-  
mittee, 84 Ma Ti Kai, Chungking

President, University of Nanking, Chengtu

Southwest Associated University, Kunming

National Student Relief Committee, 218  
Shang Nanchu Malu, ChungkingNational Student Relief Committee, 218  
Shang Nanchu Malu, Chungking



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Dr. Lewis S. C. Smythe	University of Nanking, Chengtu
Dr. H. P. Cheng	Director, China Office, International Institute of Labor, Chungking
Dr. Fu Shang-lin	Central University, Shapingpa, Chungking
Dr. Chang Fu-liang	Kiangsi Provincial Government, Taiho, Kiangsi
Dr. C. M. Li	Nankai Institute of Economics, Shapingpa, Chungking

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Y. S. Djang, <i>Executive Secretary</i>	International Relief Committee of China, 84 Ma Ti Kai, Chungking
T. Y. Li, <i>Asst. Executive Secretary</i>	China International Famine Relief Commission, Chiu Ching Middle School, Chungking
Mr. Yu Hsin Ching	National Relief Commission, Chungking
Y. K. Nan	Counsellor, National Relief Commission, Chungking
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Father V. McGrath	St. Joseph's Cathedral, Minsheng Lu, Chungking
Dr. C. Pan	Secretary-General, National Red Cross Society, Fu Tze Chih, Chungking
Dr. H. C. Chang	Ministry of Social Affairs, Chungking
Rev. Arnold B. Vaught	American Advisory Committee, c/o Canadian Mission Agency, Chungking

## DISASTER RELIEF COMMITTEE—Continued.

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Li Pu-shen	Director, Ministry of Overseas Affairs, Chungking
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William Hsu	c/o National Christian Council, 10 Tai Chia Hang, Chungking
Dr. Chang Fu-liang	Kiangsi Provincial Government, Taiho, Kiangsi
Dr. Phillips F. Greene	American Red Cross, Chiu Ching Middle School, Chungking

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C. C. Wu	Ministry of Economic Affairs, Chungking
K. K. Wu	National General Mobilization Council, Chungking
S. Adler	Stabilization Board of China, Chungking
Z. Y. Chow	Chinese Industrial Cooperatives, Chungking
Dr. Lewis S. C. Smythe	Nanking University, Hwahsipa, Chengtu
Li Tsai-yun	China International Famine Relief Commission, Chiu Chin Middle School, Chungking

## POLICY IN THE USE OF UNITED RELIEF FUNDS

1. UCR expenditures should contribute toward winning the war. Modern war involves not only direct military factors, but also sustaining the people's welfare and morale by various activities of relief, rehabilitation, et cetera.

2. The tentative allocation of funds (medical and public health 35 per cent, education 20 per cent, child welfare 15 per cent, economic rehabilitation 10 per cent, social rehabilitation 10 per cent, disaster relief 10 per cent) is a rough guide to the relative priorities of need. But allocations must be under constant study to assure the best possible use of the funds under changing conditions.

3. The UCR program should be closely coordinated with both Chinese government and private activities. It should supplement and not compete with them and avoid overlapping and duplication. All possible local support should be developed.

4. In principle UCR should support or work through existing organizations and not lend itself to promoting new organizations. UCR funds should be used to strengthen the work, improve the personnel, increase the efficiency, develop local support and increase public confidence in the organizations through which it works, helping to put them in position to continue after UCR support decreases or ceases. UCR should not assume responsibility for any organization.



5. Special attention should be paid to worthy private organizations as agencies for utilizing UCR funds. In selecting such organizations for support, account should be taken of their past record, accomplishments, personnel and prospects of successful work. The effort should be to sustain them both for the present and for the future.

6. Alleviation of the evil effects of inflation upon private institutions and upon the intellectual and middle classes is of special importance. In periods of inflation, farmers, working men and business men usually do not fare too badly, but salaried classes suffer—especially government personnel, teachers and social and religious workers. The income of educational and philanthropic institutions suffers. Experience in European countries after the War of 1914-18 shows the very bad effects of inflation upon the element that give intellectual and moral leadership. The use of UCR funds can help to counteract this evil in China—for the great benefit of society in future.

7. The relief program should not add gratuitously to the evils of inflation. For the present the program has to be carried out with materials already in China, except for limited quantities of medical supplies transportable by air. UCR has to get from Chinese government banks the money needed for its program in exchange for US dollars. Under existing conditions this process tends to be inflationary, and the bad effects may outweigh the good unless the resulting funds are used in China with great wisdom. Therefore projects should be very closely scrutinized, having in mind that, in principle:

- They should help in the war effort, broadly interpreted, e.g., sustain the people by alleviating the ravages of war, counteracting effects of inflation, et cetera;
- The benefits should be realized in a reasonable time;
- The cost should not be disproportionate to the aim in view;
- There should be real prospect of success, e.g., competence of management, availability of needed personnel, equipment and supplies, et cetera;
- New activities or expansion of old activities ordinarily ought not to be begun if they can be postponed without detriment to the war effort;

8. Economic projects, besides meeting the tests outlined under heading 7, should be limited in principle to those involving near-term increase in production of necessities and to immediate measures of rehabilitation. Ordinarily funds should not be used for buildings, but only in special cases for temporary emergency buildings.

9. Special attention should be paid to maintaining in the various organizations able and experienced personnel, procuring specialized Chinese personnel from abroad, and training existing and new personnel.

10. Special attention should be paid to rescuing from war zones and occupied areas individuals of present and future value to China, and to rehabilitating them when rescued.

11. The program should aim to meet the needs of the Chinese people without regard for regional, sectarian or partisan consideration.

12. Both in China and in the United States there should be long-term planning, bearing in mind post-war as well as current problems. The results being obtained from expenditure of UCR funds should be under constant review in China, including local inspection and investigation.

#### NATIONAL STUDENT RELIEF COMMITTEE

##### Members:

Dr. W. Y. Chen	Chairman
Mrs. Han Lih-wu	Vice-Chairman
D. W. Edwards	Vice-Chairman
Dr. C. S. Chen	Secretary
Dr. K. M. Hsu	Treasurer
Dr. C. B. Rappe	Custodian
Mrs. Chen Kuo-liang	
Dr. C. K. Chu	
Y. S. Djang	
Dr. Phillips F. Greene	
Dr. P. Y. Hu	
Mrs. David Kiang	
L. S. Peng	
Dr. Robert C. W. Cheng	
Mrs. William C. Wang	
Dr. Ou Tsuin-chen	
Dr. Wu Yi-fang	

##### Staff:

Kiang Wen-han	Executive Secretary
Miss Shih Pao-chen	Executive Secretary
Lyman Hoover	Acting Administrative Secretary
Miss Julia Cheng	Associate Administrative Secretary
George Liang	Secretary

#### NATIONAL STUDENT RELIEF COMMITTEE FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR 1942

##### RECEIPTS:

	\$
Previous Balance on Grants Account	34,277.34
United China Relief (US \$25,000, \$50,000, \$50,000)	2,443,144.90
World Student Service Fund (US \$10,000, \$6,000, \$6,000, \$13,000)	668,486.02
Church Committee for China Relief (US \$25,000)	467,836.25
American Advisory Committee	28,000.00
Contribution by Students at Shapingpa	1,374.00
Refund (Kanhhsien \$628.93, Chungking SRC \$10,000)	10,628.93
Interest on accounts	7,138.56
Refund on telegrams	231.60
Previous Balance on Administrative Account	1,811.27
	<u>\$3,662,928.87</u>

##### DISBURSEMENTS:

Grants			
Honan University	\$ 127,100.00	Paoki	\$ 54,000.00
Sian	36,000.00	Kukong	278,900.00
Kunming	377,800.00	Kinhwa	56,000.00
Kweiyang	155,500.00	Yuanling	77,000.00
Chengku	162,300.00	Chungking	407,000.00
Kanhhsien	131,000.00	Tsungyi	83,000.00
Chengtu	418,000.00	West Fukien	37,000.00
North Fukien	40,000.00	Hengyang	20,000.00
Santai	55,400.00	Loshan	111,500.00
North Shensi	110,000.00	Liangfeng	79,000.00
Kweilin	10,000.00	Pishan	4,000.00
Nanping	36,000.00	Transfer Brown Fund	
Shaowu	50,000.00	Joe Wang	2,806.50
Lishui	40,000.00	William Nast Aca	5,000.00
			<u>2,964,306.50</u>
Operating Expenses:			
NSRC Office		47,000.00	
Custodian's Office		6,905.85	53,905.85
Scholarship Fund			39,000.00
Grants-in-Aid			16,500.00
Balance in Bank of China			588,909.64
Cash on Hand			306.88
			<u>\$3,662,928.87</u>



# NATIONAL STUDENT RELIEF COMMITTEE (GRANTS FOR 1942)

## I. Local Student Relief Committees :

NAME OF S.R.C.		Student Population	Total 1942 Grants
Chengku (Shensi)	Chengku, Hanchung, Kuloupa	2,950	\$160,800
Chengtu (Szechwan)	Hwahsipa, Chengtu	4,250	390,000
Chungking (Szechwan)	Shapingpa, Tze Chi Kou, Chiu Lungpo, Peipei, South Bank, Kiangpei	9,680	397,000
Hengyang (Hunan)			20,000
Honan University (Honan)	Tan Tou, Sunghsien	1,267	120,100
Kiangsi	Taiho, Yunghsing, Kanhsien, etc.	5,900	131,000
Loshan (Szechwan)	Loshan Omei	4,000	111,500
Kinhwa-Lishui (Chekiang)		1,200	96,000
Kukong (Kwangtung)	Kukong, Ta Tsun, Pingshek	8,350	278,900
Kunming (Yunnan)	Kunming	4,500	381,400
Kwangyuan (Szechwan)	Transient students (SRC organized December, 1942)		
Kweilin (Kwangsi)	Kweilin	400	10,000
Kweiyang (Kweichow)	Kweiyang, Hwachi, Pingyueh	5,350	155,500
Lanchow (Kansu)	Lanchow (SRC newly organized)	1,500	
Liangfeng (Kwangsi)	Liangfeng	1,300	79,000
Loyang (Honan)			3,000
Nanping (Fukien)	Nanping, Yangkow	1,130	36,000
North Fukien (Fukien)	Discontinued Summer 1942		40,000
Paoki (Shensi)			54,000
Pishan (Szechwan)	Pishan, Ting Chia Ngao	1,400	9,000
Santai (Szechwan)	Santai	1,600	55,400
Shaowu (Fukien)	Shaowu, Tsianglo	1,430	55,000
Shensi		2,800	110,000
Sian (Shensi)	Sian, Ichuan, Wukung	2,000	42,500
Sichang (Sikang)	Sichang (SRC newly organized)	2,000	
Tsunyi (Kweichow)	Tsunyi, Meitan, Yunghsing	1,500	83,000
West Fukien (Fukien)	Tingchow	800	37,000
Yuanling (Hunan)	Yuanling, Shensi	3,450	77,000
II. National Reconstruction Scholarship Fund (Es- tablished Fall 1942)	Scholarships and Grants-in-aid for 300 Scholarships and Grants-in-aid for 300 specially selected students..		700,000
III. NSRC Operating Ex- penses			47,000
		68,757	\$3,680,100
Total estimated requirements for 1943			\$12,525,350
Less—Medical items to be referred to the International Relief Committee of China		400,000	
To be raised in China		525,350	925,350
Balance to be provided			\$11,600,000 (US \$580,000)

## COMMITTEE ON FACULTY AID

Dr. Chang Po-ling, <i>Chairman</i>	President, Nankai University, Chungking
Dr. Phillips Greene, <i>Vice-Chairman</i>	American Red Cross, Chungking
Mr. H. C. Zen, <i>Honorary Treasurer</i>	China Foundation, Chungking
Dr. C. B. Rappe, <i>Honorary Treasurer</i>	Methodist Mission, Chungking
Dr. Wu Yi-fang	President, Ginling College, Chengtu
Dean Paul C. T. Kwei	National Wuhan University, Loshan, Szechwan
Dr. Y. P. Mei	Yenching University, 29 Shensi Kai, Chengtu
Kiang Wen-han	National Committee Y.M.C.A., 38 Chung Hsueh Chieh, Tangtz Shih, South Bank, Chungking
Miss Shih Pao-chen	c/o Y.W.C.A., Chi Hsing Kang, Chungking
Bishop W. Y. Chen	National Christian Council, 10 Tai Chia Hang, Chungking
Dr. Frank Price	West China Union Theological Seminary, Chengtu
Dr. E. H. Cressy	China Christian Educational Association, 10 Tai Chia Hang, Chungking
Dr. Lo Chia-lun	Member of the Contral Yuan, Chungking
Mrs. Han Li-wu	Chairman, Chungking Student Relief Com- mittee, Chungking
Mrs. William C. Wang	General Secretary, Women's Advisory Com- mittee of the New Life Movement, Chungking
Ou Tsuin-chen	Director of Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Education, Chungking
Y. S. Djan, <i>Executive Secretary</i>	International Relief Committee, 84 Ma Ti Kai, Chungking
Dr. J. K. Fairbanks	American Information Service



STATEMENT OF THE UNITED CHINA RELIEF FUND ALLOCATED THROUGH  
THE ASSOCIATED BOARDS FOR CHRISTIAN COLLEGES IN CHINA

April 1, 1942—March 31, 1943

(All sums in US dollars)

University	Place	Allocation	Remarks
West China University	Chengtu	132,499.00	
Ginling College	Chengtu	58,000.00	
Cheeloo University	Chengtu	45,000.00	
Nanking University	Chengtu	87,650.00	
Yenching University	Chengtu	95,000.00	Reopened in Chengtu September, 1942
Lingnan University	Kukong	31,500.00*	Reopened in Kukong August, 1942
Hwanan College for Women	Nanping	13,500.00	Reopened in connection with Lingnan Univer- sity, September, 1942
Soochow University College of Law	Kukong and Chungking	13,000.00	The College of Law re- opened in Chungking, 1943
Hwachung College	Tali	21,000.00	
Hangchow Christian University	Shaowu	13,000.00	Reopened in connection with Fukien Christian University September, 1942
Council of High Education, Chengtu		4,000.00	
Christian Educational Association		3,000.00	
		<u>562,149.00</u>	

AMERICAN ADVISORY COMMITTEE  
CHUNKING

List of administrative agencies through which  
relief funds are distributed:

FUKIEN

*Foochow*—International Relief Committee of  
North Fukien, Bishop Carlton Lacy, *Chairman*.  
*Futsing*—International Relief Committee, Rev.  
E. Pearce Hayes, Methodist Mission.  
*Putien*—Civilian Relief Committee, Rev. Charles  
E. Winter, Methodist Mission.  
*Nanping*—Christian Relief Committee, Rev. F.  
Bankhardt, Methodist Mission.  
*Khienow*—International Relief Committee,  
Archdeacon Williams, Church Missionary  
Society.  
*Khienyang*—Young People's Service Committee,  
Chen Te-hsuan, Y.M.C.A., Army Service.

HONAN

*Chengchow*—International Relief Committee, Rev.  
E. P. Ashcraft, Free Methodist Mission.  
*Chumatien*—Miss Louise I. Arnold.  
*Hsuehchang*—International Relief Committee, Rev.  
Victor E. Swenson, Lutheran Mission.  
(Augustana Synod)  
*Kioshan*—Orphanage, Rev. E. T. Larsen,  
Lutheran United Mission.  
*Loyang*—(1) Rev. J. S. Aspberg, Swedish Mission,  
Treasurer.  
(2) Monsignor Megan, Catholic Hospital,  
*Chairman*.  
*Yencheng*—Honan Lohu International Relief  
Committee, Rev. Arthur R. Kennedy,  
China Inland Mission.

HUNAN

*Changsha*—International Relief Committee, Rev.  
A. H. Birkel, Presbyterian Mission.

HUPEH

*Tsaoyang*—Miss Mildred Werdal, Lutheran  
Brethren Mission.

KIANGSI

*Kanhsien*—Kan Nan International Relief Com-  
mittee, Mrs. Chang Fu-liang, P. O. Box 11.  
*Lichwan*—Rev. Kimber H. K. Den.  
*Yutu*—Christian Refugee Camp, Miss Gertrude  
Cone, Baldwin School.  
*Yushan*—International Relief Committee, Fr.  
Reymers, Catholic Mission.  
*Shangjiao*—(In process of formation), Fr. L.  
Fox, R. C. Mission, Hokou.  
*Iyang*—(In process of formation), Fr. Deslaurier,  
R. C. Mission.  
*Kweichi*—(In process of formation), E. G.  
Trickey, C.I.M.

*Yukiang*—International Relief Committee, Fr.  
Kuhn, R. C. Mission.

*Linchuan*—International Relief Committee,  
Corney, C.I.M.

*Nancheng*—International Relief Committee,  
Bishop P. Cleary, R. C. Mission.

*Nanfeng*—No Committee, Fr. Dermody.

*Kwanchang*—International Relief Committee, Fr.  
Mertaw.

*Ningtu*—International Relief Committee, Fr. Ma,  
Kwangsi.

KWANGSI

*Kweilin*—Christian Relief Committee, C. C.  
Liang, Y.M.C.A.

KWANGTUNG

*Kukong*—Canton, Y.M.C.A. Christian Relief  
Committee, E. H. Lockwood, Y.M.C.A.

KWEICHOW

*Kweiyang*—American Advisory Committee  
Kweichow Sub-Committee, Dr. K. F. Yao,  
Wei Shen Chu.

SHENSI

*Ankang*—Rev. Sigurd Aske, Swedish Mission.  
*Tali*—Yellow River Flood Committee, Mi Ju-Tso,  
*Secretary*  
*Sian*—R. S. Hall, Y.M.C.A., Shensi, I.R.C.  
*Paoki*—Famine Relief Committee, General  
Wen Chung-hsin, *Chairman*.

CHEKIANG

*Lungchuan*—International Relief Committee  
Fr. A. MacIntosh, Catholic Mission.  
*Lishui*—International Relief Work Committee of  
Lishui District, G. Rusenberger, C.I.M.  
*Chuhsien*—Unknown Name, T. Andrews, C.I.M.  
*Kiangshan*—International Relief Committee, Miss  
M. Barham, C.I.M.  
*Changshan*—(In process of formation), Miss  
Duncan, C.I.M.  
*Wenchow*—(Asked to form Committee) Dr.  
Eta Stedeford, Eng. Methodist Mission.

SZECHWAN

*Chengtu*—(1) Rev. Frank W. Price, Member of  
American Advisory Committee.  
(2) Chengtu Advisory Committee on Relief,  
Rev. Ernest Hibbard, Canadian Mission.  
*Junghsien*—International Relief Committee, Dr.  
R. E. Outerbridge, Canadian Mission Hospital.  
*Ipin*—Herman Liu Memorial Home for  
Children, Dr. Marion Criswell, Baptist  
Mission.  
*Tzelutsing*—International Relief Committee, Rev.  
Fred. J. Reed, Canadian Mission.  
*Chungking*—International Relief Committee.